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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF 1892.

THE HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Forum, New York, September.

PROPHESYING has always been an uncertain trade, and political prophesying is notoriously the most perilous branch of the art. From the present outlook it appears that the dominant issue in the election of 1892 will be the question of the free coinage of silver.

Democrats may say of this that the wish is father of the thought because the Republicans desire to avoid the tariff and to bring on the financial issue. But this is a mistake. The tariff issue is politically dangerous to the party that has last put its theories into the form of law. Any new tariff, no matter whether it be constructed on free trade or protection principles, is sure to disturb and irritate a large number of interests, and a still larger number of persons. The only tariff that is universally popular is that which has not yet been put into

the form of law, but still soars in the regions of vague generalities. The unwritten tariff suits every district and every interest in the country, and its political proprietor is likely to benefit accordingly. It is only when the bright creature is brought to earth and crystallized in legislation, or in a Bill, that it arouses opposition. In 1888 the Democratic party formulated and passed through the House the Mills tariff, and the Republicans made their campaign against that specific measure. The Democrats were compelled to defend a series of schedules which could not be disguised, while their opponents fought for the general policy of protection without being obliged to enter into details. Upon this issue the Republicans carried the country, and it became their turn to act. They kept their pledges by putting their principles into law, and no matter how wisely they framed their Bill, they were certain, by the mere fact of positive action, to arouse opposition. Then they were obliged to go to the country when their Bill had just become a law, and before any of its results, by which alone the attacks upon it could be met, could possibly be fairly known. The opportunity for the false prophet was, therefore, unusually brilliant, and he took full advantage of it. In the skillfully wrought panic which ensued about high prices, the Republican party suffered severely. During the year which has elapsed, the benefits of the tariff of 1890 have become daily more apparent, and it is obvious that any mistakes in the McKinley Bill can be easily remedied by the friends of protection. The burden of positive action has been shifted. The Democrats have the next House, and are bound to formulate their unwritten tariff of the platform and the newspaper, and to put it into law. The bright angel tariff which figured in their glowing speeches in 1890 must give place to the sad reality of a House Bill. Their proposed change will mean, like all changes, a disturbance of existing conditions, and further, the complete overthrow of the protective policy. On the general issue of protection the Republicans have always won and are always ready to go to the country.

For these reasons Republicans would welcome the tariff as the leading issue of 1892; but neither they nor their opponents can make it the leading issue if any more exciting question arises.

It seems reasonably clear that this more exciting question has come. There are always a good many people who are captivated by the cry of "cheaper money;" and recently, from one cause or another, there has been sufficient financial stringency to make the demand for cheaper money peculiarly strong and widespread. But that which now really forces the question of free coinage of silver so strongly to the front is the fact that it has been made a test question by large bodies of voters who have been drawn into certain new political movements, of which the most conspicuous is the Farmers' Alliance. These movements are not confined to farmers or men of any particular occupation. A wave of unrest and dissatisfaction with existing social conditions is passing over the country, and has had many and varied manifestations, chiefly of a socialistic tendency. Their intensity and enduring qualities have not yet been measured, although it is quite obvious that in their present form they show no signs of permanence. Many desires, propositions, and demands, some of far-reaching character, have been made known, but the one question which has been put forward out of the mass, and which is to made the test of loyalty and victory alike, is this question of free silver coinage, behind which lies the additional demand for cheap money. The free-silver movement existed long before the present agitation began, and finds support among large bodies of people who have no sympathy or connection with the general readjustment of social and financial arrangements which organiza-

tions like the Farmers' Alliance are demanding. For this very reason, free coinage becomes a peculiarly available issue for men bent on political changes of a much more fundamental and far-reaching character. Hence, the free coinage of silver comes daily more and more to the front, while the opposition to it, an essential in making up any issue, is as strong and determined as the forces united in its support.

The attitude and condition of the two great parties tend also strongly in the same direction. The Democrats must champion free silver, while the Republican party must just as surely oppose it. As the foe of the Republicans, and the controlling ally of the Democrats, the Alliance can select its issue until its power wanes.

There can be very little doubt that the next House will pass a free-coinage Bill; and there is as little that President Harrison will veto it in the interests of honest finance and sound business methods. As it is not believed that the Bill can pass both houses over the veto, the question will be open for settlement at the polls in 1892, with the relative position of the parties sharply defined by the action of Congress and of the Administration respectively.

Presidential campaigns may be decided by two or three questions, but as a rule they settle but one at a time. In my judgment, the great question to be settled in 1892 is that of the free coinage of silver. Then will come the tariff and ballot reform, and then those lesser questions which concern the records of the parties in the administration of the government and their policy as to the restriction of immigration.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LOUIS JOUBERT.

Le Correspondant, Paris, August 10.

THE reception of our sailors in Russia has risen much beyond commonplace popular hurrahs; and this welcome of the Russians shows once more how much France is beloved in the world. Sometimes crowds follow, with a mixture of curiosity and frenzy, some famous personage, be he hero or charlatan; in this case it is not this or that man, but France, to whom the homage is paid. Noble and consoling spectacle! Our century which, in the splendor of its dawn, saw Napoleon and Alexander the First meet on the raft of Tilsit and in the theatre of Erfurt, witnesses, at its setting, overcast with storm clouds, the touching meeting of two nations loyally united for their own independence and for the liberty of Europe.

Behind these effusions of good-will, however, so spontaneous and so cordial, there is a deep design, that of holding in check the ambition which threatens the last remains of the European equilibrium, which that ambition has destroyed. At the moment of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, when England, too well advised as to her true position to make a binding engagement, caresses and looks kindly on the Alliance for her own special purposes, it is good for France and Russia to draw nearer to each other and not allow their patience to be mistaken for indifference or want of foresight. The Emperor of Germany is running about Europe, as though he were reviewing his vassals, or as if, like his Brandenburg ancestors, he wished to entice soldiers to enlist everywhere. Poor and old, Austria, which has delivered herself over to Prussia, is a sword of which the hilt is at Berlin. The interior difficulties of Austria which, at this very moment, at Prague and Buda-Pesth, from being chronic have become acute, can only add to her dependence. Italy, not less sick, is under the same subjection; the publications of Signor Crispi prove what foolish hallucinations jealousy of France can beget in some of those ultramontane skulls.

It is fortunate, then, that without any act amounting to provocation, France and Russia, keeping themselves strictly on

the defensive, have, by way of warning, shaken hands vigorously. Europe has not misunderstood this pacific manifestation; all the weak States know that, at the present moment, they are threatened neither by Russia nor by France. Denmark has welcomed our sailors as she did at the time of the bombardment of Copenhagen; and Switzerland, which has just celebrated her sixth centenary in such a patriotic and Christian manner, by displaying a luminous cross above her mountains, has received from and returned to France fraternal salutations.

Is all this a reason for saying that our good relations with Russia, created and kept up by so many natural and political reasons, ought not to have their limits and reserves? We have, as well as this generous and ambitious nation, traditions, clientships, interests in the Orient, which in no way resemble each other, and which often are directly opposed. We must not, for the sake of momentary considerations, sacrifice a cause of perennial importance. Besides, it is expedient that, in giving to our relations with Russia an appearance of intimacy more effective than is warranted, we should not take umbrage elsewhere. With the inconsistency of a policy governed by interest alone, England has just invited our fleet to end at Portsmouth the voyage begun at Cronstadt. And while extending that invitation, her Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, scorns France and Russia by representing Egypt and Bulgaria as containing the elements for the solution of the Eastern question. France has done well to accept this invitation, of which she knows the value. She has had in the present century a Government, the best and most illustrious of them all—that of the Restoration—which furnished the example of what a foreign policy ought to be. Playing off Russia against England, and England against Russia, it found a way to check the ambitions of both and make them instrumental to its own designs, leading them in its train at Navarino, and, thanks to their rivalries, itself bearing the standard of liberation and of victory at Cadiz, in the Morea, and in Algeria. Has the Republic the moral strength of the Monarchy? We wish so; for after all, it is still France.

THE EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY IN SWITZERLAND.

LOUIS WUARIN.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, August.

ALTHOUGH Switzerland long since came in possession of independence as a nation, we must not conclude that democracy is very old there. The contrary is the case. The sovereignty of the State, or the power of each political unit comprised in the Federal Union to regulate its own interests, in obedience to no one save itself, much preceded the participation of all the citizens in political franchises and privileges. The sovereignty of the people, in the modern sense of that term, grafted on the sovereignty of the State, is but a few generations old.

When, at the Restoration, Switzerland found herself reconstituted, the twenty-two cantons of which she is composed possessed equal rights. No more sovereign States and subject countries; the French *régime*, under which she had lived, had put an end to that shocking anomaly, and there was no intention of returning to it.

The cantonal governments were recruited for the most part from the old oligarchies, who seized what they could of their former prerogatives. By degrees, however, the classes kept under, emerged from their political inferiority.

It is necessary to remark that when these democratic innovations began, the Swiss people, as such, did not exist. There were only twenty-two neighboring republics, summoned to meet in a Diet where they voted by cantons and which sat in turn in the towns of Zurich, Bern, and Lucerne. The canton in which this assembly met became *Vorort*, or directing canton, and delegated some of the members of its own govern-

ment to superintend, under the name of Directory, the execution of measures passed by the Diet. There was then neither national chamber nor Swiss Government possessing an existence of its own, but only a sort of superior council of the contracting States. At that time there was no federal politics.

In this situation the most absolute and exclusive *cantonism* developed itself. In each canton, however, the oligarchies were being undermined by the demands of classes below them. The events of 1830, with its revolutions in France and elsewhere, increased the threatening aspect of things for the oligarchies. They had to lower the fences somewhat and admit a portion of the people to power. The latter, however, grew stronger every day, and in the memorable year, 1848, the last of the barriers fell. Universal suffrage was established, and as the fruit of that an actual Confederation, with two chambers, an executive power, and a federal tribunal, emanating from the Swiss people, considered as such.

When all this was accomplished the people supposed that the oligarchies were out of power for good and all. Presently, however, it was found that the people were not so entirely masters as they supposed. The heads of political parties, by thorough organization, kept the power in their own hands, and took the place of the oligarchies. To remedy this difficulty the Referendum was established, a name taken from the old diet, now replaced by the Chambers, which never passed a measure, except *ad referendum*—that is to say, upon the condition that the measure should be referred to the cantons for which the diet acted, and be approved by them. This Referendum, which was primarily a legislative veto, was at first employed only when the people expressed a desire therefor. Certain cantons, however, among them the two most important of Switzerland, Bern and Zurich, thought this limited Referendum insufficient, and substituted for it an obligatory Referendum, which required all measures of importance to be voted on and accepted by the people before becoming law.

Have all these democratic provisions answered their purpose? It is necessary to admit they have not. If the people undertake to run the governmental machine themselves, they must attend to their business. Now their first business is to vote. Every effort has been made to induce the people to vote. Polling places have been multiplied so as to have one near each elector. The voting has been fixed for Sunday, as most convenient for working people. Notwithstanding, the voters do not go to the polling places, and the number of those staying away has sometimes been alarming.

The eminently progressive canton of Zurich thought there ought to be some alteration in this state of things. Each commune in that canton is now authorized to introduce the obligatory vote, and several communes, availing themselves of the power granted, have declared that every citizen not ill, and not constrained by superior force, must come and deposit his vote, under penalty of a fine varying from sixty centimes to one franc. Every citizen, besides, when depositing his own vote, may also deposit that of one or two relations or friends, upon the simple presentation of their electoral card or certificate of being authorized to vote.

Is democracy in Switzerland at the end of its evolution? I do not think so. One of the things we may expect in the near future is the election of the judges by the people. At present, the members of the federal tribunal are appointed by the Chambers. There are those who clamor against this appointment. They say that the tribunal is too far removed from the people and that its manner of looking at things is narrow, one-sided, and superannuated.

Finally, it is very uncertain if the Federal Council or Swiss Government will continue to be chosen by the Chambers. This method of appointment is strongly opposed by some, and it is a question whether in a future, more or less near, the Federal Council will not be elected by popular vote.

EXTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

KUMA OISHI, A.M.

Arena, Boston, September.

NOW that constitutional government is established in Japan, will she not exercise the same influence over the Asiatic continent that England has exercised over the European? To this three great objections may be raised. I. The pervading conservatism of Asia. II. The prevailing ignorance among the Asiatic nations. III. The doubtfulness as to their adaptability to the representative form of government.

To the general conservatism of Asia, Japan was no exception until about twenty-five years ago. No rational being would have then believed that in the course of a few years Japan would become one of the most progressive nations on the face of the earth. The revolution of 1867, from which the birth of New Japan is dated, was originally a dispute between the Mikado and the Shogun for the *de facto* sovereignty, and not the struggle of the lower classes to rise to political eminence. The tottering dynasty of the Shoguns came to an end, not because they were tyrannical, not because the people felt the special need of social amelioration, but because they saw that the Shogunate had usurped the Imperial authority, while the nominal Emperor was shut up in his palace and closely watched by the agents of the Shogun. In Japan loyalty and patriotism meant one and the same thing; therefore, the people could not long tolerate this state of affairs. They needed only the occasion to deprive the Shogun of his power and to restore it to the Emperor. At length the occasion came. The demand of Western nations for the opening of certain seaports of the country, accompanied by threats of armed force, compelled the Shogun to yield. But this step proved fatal to him. If the people were opposed to his usurpation, they were still more opposed to his new policy, simply because it was new. They were blind to the innumerable advantages that could be derived from international commerce and communication. As a hermit nation, the people looked down upon the foreigners with mingled distrust and disdain. Knowing nothing of the Western civilization, they were determined that no "savage strangers" should step upon the "sacred land of gods." To them the admission of the foreigners signified nothing less than unprecedented disgrace, and possibly more—a sacrifice to the ambition and treachery of the "foreign devils." The conservative spirit of the people carried them to a pitch of excitement as high as the exactly opposite principle carried the French people during the Revolution. The Emperor became doubly dear to them, because he was a sovereign *de jure*, and because he was opposed to the new policy. Thus the revolution which followed owes its triumph to the conservatism of the people.

No more unfavorable condition or time could have been chosen for the introduction of the European civilization; but the appearance of some formidable warships, floating the flags of different nations, compelled Japan to enter into treaty with them. Within the short period of the twenty years which passed since then, the nation has undergone a marvelous transformation under the magic touch of progress. It is needless to speak of the innovations, social and political, that had their culmination in the promulgation of the new Constitution—the national pride of the people. The notable point is that the European civilization encountered but few obstacles, notwithstanding its inopportune introduction, and was soon adopted with determined zeal.

Was the general intelligence of the Japanese people higher than that of other Asiatic nations? Is there a peculiar characteristic among the Japanese which impels them to progress?

In some branches of æsthetic art the Japanese were somewhat superior to the neighboring nations. But beyond this, thirty years ago a careful observer could not have detected in

our people any conspicuous intellectual attainments. Japan, Korea, and China had the same system of education and the same "classics," and each was composed of followers of Confucius and believers in Buddhism. True, Japan was then under the feudal system, while China and Korea were and still are under monarchy, but in point of absolutism their governments were all alike.

Nor can we find any peculiar characteristic in the Japanese people to which we may ascribe their progressive tendency. They possess great imitative power, as they have shown in their adoption of the Chinese civilization, which they modified and made their own, and more remarkably in their recent adoption of the Western civilization. Evidently the imitative power of the Japanese was not the force which served to make the conservative people progressive; only when conservatism gives way and admiration for what is new is awakened, can this power assume its full activity.

The progressive idea of Japan has already reached across the sea to the continent of Asia, giving rise to an event in Korea. In December, 1884, the two political factions of that country one of which was liberal and the other conservative, representing respectively the Japanese and the Chinese principles, disputed for supremacy, producing a spark of revolution. Unfortunately for Korea, the Liberals were vanquished, but the significance of the phenomenon remains. The tidal wave of progress, though repulsed, is not likely to to subside forever. Meantime, it is worth while to notice, that even under the administration of the victorious Conservatives, the nation could not remain aloof from the rest of the world. Besides entering into treaties with some Western and Eastern nations, Korea is availing herself of European abilities for the purpose of internal improvement.

With the best form of government and under the guidance of able statesmanship, it would be within the power of China to promote the advancement of all Asia and mould the destiny of the world. Yet she is totally indifferent to the possibility of such a noble mission. The average intelligence of the Chinese people is not much inferior, if at all, to that of the Japanese previous to the revolution. But the great evil from which Chinese intellect is suffering is its bombastic antiquarianism. This is not the cautious distrust of new institutions for the improvement of the existing ones, but an effort to move backward and to revive the ancient order of things which crumbled into dust a thousand years ago, from its inadaptability. This antiquarianism also existed in Japan before the introduction of Western civilization.

We anticipate that Japan, the first to develop on Asiatic soil the great principle of constitutional liberty, will go on to brilliant national achievement, and stand as a beacon-light to all Asia.

THE RECENT AUDIENCE AT PEKING.

R. S. GUNDRY.

Westminster Review, London, August.

DIFFERENT peoples require to be judged by different standards, just as certain heavenly bodies require special methods of observation. Japan goes ahead at a hand-gallop; her progress is visible to the unassisted European eye; whereas China moves so slowly that it is only by using a sort of political parallax that we can be sure she does progress. We must widen, in her case, the basis of observation. Instead of judging by years we must judge by periods. Examined in this way, the audience lately accorded by the Emperor Kwangsu to the foreign representatives at Peking presents some features of general as well as political interest. A comparison of this audience with the traditional ceremonies enforced at the Chinese court before its vanity had been shaken or its attitude of political superiority assailed, may enable us to appreciate the significance of the change. The experiences of Lord Macart-

ney and Lord Amherst, at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century make very interesting the interview just granted to Sir John Walsham and his colleagues.

All Asiatic sovereigns are pretentious. It is not long since British envoys were required to take off their boots in the presence of the King of Burmah. Until quite recently the Mikado could only be approached in an attitude of humility as abject as that required at the court of Peking. There was, perhaps, some justification for the assumption of the Hwangte. The superiority of China over the nations of her acquaintance was so manifest that she naturally conceived herself equally superior to the rest of the world, and her ruler superior to all other princes. Accordingly all who sent missions were regarded as tributaries.

These ideas were in full force at the time of Lord Macartney's mission to Kienlung. He traveled across China, with the words "Envoy bearing tribute from the country of England," inscribed on the flags of his boat. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to affirm that until within the last quarter century, the very idea of a foreign ruler approaching the Emperor except as an inferior would have seemed absurd. She had received envoys as early as 1664, but had no foreign relations in our acceptation of the term. Those who visited her seem to have complied unhesitatingly with the Chinese ceremonial; though a Russian envoy who visited Peking during the reign of Kanghi is said to have refused the kotow (prostration and knocking the forehead on the floor) unless a pact were made for its return, upon occasion, to his own sovereign.

In Lord Macartney's visit the question of the kotow came early to the fore, but it is a tribute to his bearing and diplomacy that he succeeded in getting a satisfactory audience without it—simply bending on one knee, as to his own sovereign. We need not dwell on the results of this mission nor on the experiences of a Dutch Embassy, three years later, which is understood to have complied with the exigencies of the Chinese ceremonial requirements, under difficulties heightened by the tightness of the nether costume, but without achieving any commensurate diplomatic success.

The next striking landmark is Lord Amherst's mission in 1816. His instructions seem to have been similar to Lord Macartney's, but his experience was widely different. Kia-king (or his courtiers) was as rude as Kienlung had been considerate and polite. Amherst went by sea to Tientsin, where he was hospitably received, but where the question of the kotow was at once raised. A screen had been arranged in the banquet room of the edifice to which he was conducted. Before it stood "a table covered with yellow cloth, and supporting a vessel of smoking incense, the whole being symbolical of the presence of the Emperor." After nearly two hours spent in endeavoring to induce the Envoy to kotow before this simulacrum, the Chinese contented themselves with his promise to bow as often as they prostrated themselves.

At a signal given by an officer, the Mandarins (six, of high rank) fell on their knees, knocked their heads three times against the ground and then arose. A second and a third time this signal was repeated, and a second and a third time they knocked their heads against the earth; the Ambassador and his suite bowing respectfully nine times.

At Tungchow the Embassy was met by Duke Ho, president of the Foreign Board, and the question was again raised. Again Lord Amherst refused the kotow, and the Duke "threatened to send him out of the Empire without seeing the celestial face." The Ambassador declared his willingness to depart. His persistence prevailed, and word was brought that Kia-king would waive the kotow and receive him on his own terms. He was hurried forward without rest or sleep, on an all-night journey to Yuen-min-yuen, and was told that the Emperor would receive him immediately. He flatly refused to go until he had had time to rest and dress himself, and after being treated with great rudeness, which he repelled with dignity, was told that the Emperor, incensed at his rudeness

in refusing a prompt visit, had ordered his immediate departure. So ended this second attempt to open negotiations with a Chinese Emperor.

It seems the literal truth that the Mandarins are more Imperial than the Emperor. It was the continued exhibition of overbearing insolence of the provincial magnates at Canton that led to Admiral Parker's expedition and the dictation, in 1842, of the treaty of Nanking. It was their failure to appreciate the lesson then taught that led, sixteen years later, to the capture of Canton and the dictation, in 1858, of the treaty which opened China and stipulated for the residence of an English representative at Peking. Other great powers negotiated similar treaties; and when the Emperor Tung-che came of age, the Ministers of Germany, Holland, Russia, and the United States associated themselves with M. de Geofroy and Sir Thomas Wade in proposing to offer their congratulations and deliver their credentials in person to him upon the occasion. Politics had made such progress among the chief statesmen of Peking that it was known that refusal would be foolish, and that the kotow was out of the question. Tung-che came into power in February, 1873, and the following edict in the *Peking Gazette*, June 15, announced that the plunge would be taken:

The Tsungli Yamén [Foreign Office] having presented a memorial to the effect that the Foreign Ministers residing in Peking have implored [us to grant] an audience, that they may deliver letters from their Governments, we command that the Foreign Ministers residing in Peking who have brought letters from their Governments be accorded audience. Respect this!

The locality chosen for the audience was outside the precincts of the palace; and while we criticise the remains of pretension actually displayed, we may remember that it was, in Chinese eyes, a remarkable concession for the Emperor to give audience at all to a number of foreigners declining not only to kotow, but even to bend the knee.

Since then Ministers have been accredited to the chief capitals of Europe and to Washington, and China has learned something of the actual facts regarding Western power and civilization. Kwangsu came of age in 1889, and on the 12th of December last published in the *Gazette* an edict cordially recognizing the necessity of cordial international relations, and appointing an audience for the Foreign Ministers. It also stated that hereafter such an audience would be accorded yearly.

The reception in its details was not all that could be desired, and the locality was the same as in 1873; while the bald announcement in the *Gazette* of March 4, 1891, that "at half-past eleven, on the morrow, the Emperor would receive in audience, at the Tsu-Kwang-Ko, all the nations" did not attach especial distinction to the event. Nevertheless there were improvements in the ceremonial. The Ministers were admitted in succession, instead of in a batch, as in 1873; the table on which they then had to deposit their letters was dispensed with, though the hand of a Minister of State transmitted the credentials to the throne; and the further concession was made of admitting the secretaries and principal attachés of the Legations to a collective interview, after the audience-in-chief was over.

The Emperor was very courteous, bowing an acknowledgment, as each Minister, being introduced by name, presented his credentials and a congratulatory address; and finally replying in most friendly terms through Prince Ching.

The etiquette observed may still fall short of what we conceive the circumstances to require; but it marks at least a striking advance since the Emperor ranked as the Solitary Man, and all the princes of the world as his tributaries and inferiors.

PROGRESS OF BALLOT REFORM.—Twenty-nine States have enacted new ballot laws. These laws may be characterized as "good," "poor," "bad," and "fair." Those denominated "good," are careful and exact adaptations of the Australian system. There are twenty-three of the "good" laws, so that genuine ballot reform is an accomplished fact in more than half of the States. The remaining six are those of Maryland, "fair." Connecticut and New Jersey, "poor," and New York, Pennsylvania, and California, "bad."—*Topics of the Times*, *Century*, *New York*, September.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE JEWS.

ISAAC BEHST BENDAVID.

North American Review, *New York*, September.

GREAT was my surprise to find Mr. Goldwin Smith, whom I had regarded as an amiable, attractive, and accurate writer, arraying himself, in the pages of the *North American Review*,* with the persecutors of the Jewish race, and lending the authority of his name to impressions at once unfair and unfounded regarding the relations of the people of Israel with the nations of central and eastern Europe. To do this at this time is surely to gladden the heart of the oppressor and to darken the faces of the oppressed.

Mr. Smith assures us in the first place, that "persecution is not the tendency of the Russian or of the church to which he belongs," and in the next place, that the Jews are hated and assailed, not only in Russia, but in Austria, in Germany, in the Balkan States, and "even in the Ionian Islands," because they refuse everywhere to live the life of the country in which they dwell, or to support themselves and families by productive industries. He formulates his general accusation so as to compel those who accept his views to the conclusion that the Russian authorities deserve not blame but praise for their determined effort to expel the Jewish race. To believe this is to believe that all other governments should imitate the example of Russia; the whole trouble, he tells us is that

The Jews are, to adopt the phrase borrowed by Vice-Consul Wagstaff from natural history, a parasitic race. Detached from their own country, they insert themselves for the purpose of gain into the homes of other nations, while they retain a marked and repellent nationality of their own. . . . The Jew is now detested, not because he absorbs the national wealth, but because, when present in numbers, he eats out the core of nationality.

But precisely the contrary of this is true. Frederick the Great was no lover of Jews as Jews, but he laid it down as an axiom that "to oppress the Jews has never brought prosperity to any government." This was not because this prince of royal skeptics feared the vengeance of the God of Israel, but because, as the shrewdest and most indefatigable of royal observers, he had learned that in every State in which they are compelled to make their homes the children of Israel, true to the precepts of their great lawgiver, and enlightened by the wisdom of their forefathers, have always been a source of strength, not weakness. He found them everywhere, not absorbing, but increasing the "national wealth"; not "eating out the core," but building up the body of every nationality to which they have contributed their vital force.

Had the Jews "eaten out the core" of the nationality of Spain when they drove the Moors from the "city of generations," the Jerusalem of the West, and established the throne of Alonzo, *el Emperador*? Where had been the deathless glory of the Cid, Rodrigo de Bivar, the Campeador of Spain and the bulwark of Europe, but for the Jews of Toledo? What Spaniards did better service than the Spanish Jews who laid the pavements of La Blanca in soil brought from Mount Zion? Does not Mr. Goldwin Smith know that to this day, in Servia, in Macedonia, in Roumania, in Bulgaria, the descendants of the exiled Jews of Spain still proudly call themselves Spaniards and preserve the speech of Spain?

The Jews of England, down to the very eve of the Reform Bill, used the Spanish language in their religious services, and only gave it up in 1829, after the persistent efforts of men like Moses Montefiore and N. M. de Rothschild who were anxious to see English patriotism encouraged by a complete identification of the Jew, in all his social and political rights, with the Protestant and Roman Catholics of the British Crown. Does not our accuser know that the wonderful career of the most

* See LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 14, p. 369, for digest of this article; also, No. 17, p. 454, for answer thereto; also, No. 16, p. 426, for an article from *Le Correspondant*, Paris.

illustrious Englishman of our times would have been impossible to him had not his father abjured the religion of his ancestors? Benjamin Disraeli was able to enter Parliament in the springtime of life because he could take the oath of allegiance "on the faith of a Christian." Will Mr. Smith aver that Sir Moses Montefiore and N. M. de Rothschild were less loyal and patriotic Englishmen, as circumcised children of Israel than Disraeli who, adopting the religion of the English Church, rose to the highest place among statesmen as Earl of Beaconsfield?

Does not our accuser do violence to his own reputation for candor when he charges the Jew as a Jew with changing his country more easily than others? Are we not now dealing with a "Jewish question" the very gist of which is that the Jews of Russia and Eastern Europe cling to the countries in which they have dwelt, and are driven from them by the prejudices of an ignorant peasantry and the autocratic policy of governments? It is the characteristic of the race to cling to the soil of the land in which it has been planted. For this reason the policy of all who hated the Jew has been to forbid him to own or to till the soil.

How can Mr. Smith reconcile his denunciation of the Jew as a "parasitic" creature who "eats out the core of nationality," with his admission in another place that the Jew "always and everywhere" has been "a conforming citizen," who has "refused none of the burdens of the State?"

The real motive at the bottom of the persecution in Russia is now, as in 1844 and 1881, political. It is the desire of the Pan-Slavist leaders and agitators to expel from Russia all non-Slavonic elements. The Jews are willing to be Russians, but they cannot be amalgamated into Slavs. In 1844 Nicholas had Jewish soldiers in his guards, and admitted to Sir Moses Montefiore that they were loyal, brave, and excellent soldiers. Now the removal of the Jews is a blow aimed indirectly, but distinctly, at the Germans. Many of the Jews in Western Russia are of German origin. Through the "Kahel" all of them may maintain intimate business relations with the Jews of Germany, and by their existence and prosperity as Jews in Russia the German element in Russia, which the Pan-Slavists are bent on stamping out, is more or less continually reinforced.

When we see what great work the Jews of Europe have done, in the face of prejudice, persecution, and restriction, what may not be hoped from the Jews of free America? Granting the Jew to be only the equal, intellectually and morally, of other men, what right or reason has any man to say his presence as a citizen in a land of liberty and plenty must prove a blight and not a blessing to that land and its inhabitants?

WOMAN'S SHARE IN RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

ELLA NORRAIKOW.

Cosmopolitan, New York, September.

THE propagation of Nihilistic ideas in Russia received its first great impulse from the novel by Tourgenieff, entitled "Fathers and Children," which appeared in 1861. Since that time, while much has been written about men who figured prominently in Nihilism, writers have failed to show the same interest in the women who participated in the movement.

Among the most noted of the heroines of Nihilism was Sophia Perovskaya, who sacrificed her life in her zeal to the cause of freedom. Nobly born and highly educated, her life's story was a very pathetic one. Deprived under very sad circumstances of a mother's loving care while little more than a babe, she was brought up under the strict supervision of an almost brutal father. Her own rank was that of countess. When eighteen years old, she was acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful girls in Russia, and was offered the post of maid-of-honor to the Empress. An aide-de-camp to the late Alexander II. was her accepted lover. Sophia was

separated from her mother when only five years old, and believed her dead until she had reached the age of maturity, when by some means she became acquainted with the family history. The knowledge then gained appears to have changed the whole current of her life, and she determined to be revenged on the father, who had so cruelly treated and driven from their home the Countess, her mother, and on the government, of which he was an official.

Shortly after entering into correspondence with her mother she was introduced into a Nihilist Society in which she soon took a prominent position. Her associations becoming known to her father, she was obliged to fly to her mother in Switzerland. For some unknown reason she returned to St. Petersburg in disguise, and joined a group of conspirators. She was soon arrested, but through her father's influence was released upon promising to leave the country. She soon returned to St. Petersburg, and to her was assigned the task of displaying the signal for the throwing of the bomb when the assassination of Alexander II. occurred. Her father's influence prevented her complicity in the plot from being made known, but either because she would not go free while her companions in crime suffered, or as some assert, with the object of disgracing the father whom she hated, she walked into court on the day of the trial, made known her identity, and declared her intention of sharing the fate of her accomplices. She was hanged with the others. Leo Hartmann, now in New York, and one of the participants in another attempt on the Emperor's life, in which Sophia Perovskaya also took part, *viz.*, in the railway explosion between Kursk and Moscow, says of her that she was a woman entirely devoid of sentiment, with her mind filled with one great purpose—the rights and freedom of her people. She met her death on the scaffold heroically, not a muscle of her face was seen to move.

For heroism and patient endurance, I think, we should give Vera Zassulitch the second place in the long list of martyrs to the cause of Nihilism. This woman, whom many of the Russian people would like to adjudge insane, was moved to the committal of a fearful crime, on learning of the horrible cruelty practiced upon a political prisoner, one of a group of Nihilists to which she belonged, by order of General Trepoff, chief of the Russian police. Vera and five others met to discuss the outrage, and decided on Trepoff's death. They drew lots who should be executioner, and the lot fell on Vera Zassulitch, who, armed with a revolver, obtained admission to the general and shot him in his chair. The girl was tried by jury and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Sophia Bardina was the poet of the Nihilists. Her poems were regarded as gems of Russian literature, but they were treasonable and the singing of them was made a State crime. The gift of the muse proved the bane of her existence, leading to her exile to Siberia.

The Lubotovich sisters, Olga and Vera, were young ladies of charming personality and many accomplishments, very active in the propagation of Nihilism, and incited their male coworkers to deeds of lawlessness. They, too, after two years imprisonment at home, were exiled to Siberia.

Alexandra Khovjerskaya was another woman arrested for distributing Nihilist literature, and after being imprisoned many months, was sentenced to Siberia for five years. Her friends could never hear anything of her after her term expired, and it is believed that her fate has been that of thousands—exile, obscurity, death.

Mademoiselle Torpokova, and the sisters Eugenie and Maria Soobotin, were also active in disseminating Nihilistic literature and shared the same fate. The two sisters did splendid service in the cause of Nihilism, worming themselves into the confidence of a high official, and through the knowledge thus gained frustrating all the plans of General Ignatieff.

Vera Figuer, who was accused of complicity in the plot to destroy the Winter Palace in 1880, and acquitted, was twenty-

two years old, and the daughter of a high Russian official. It was she who planned the assassination of General Strelnikoff, at Odessa, which proved successful. For this she was sentenced to death, but the penalty was commuted to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Schluselburg, in which she is supposed to have died in 1885. Her sister Eugenie Figuer was for years intimately associated with Kriatskovsky, the manager of the secret press through which Nihilism was promulgated. Incriminating evidence was found against her, and she too was exiled to Siberia.

The brave women whom I have mentioned are not the only members of their sex who have become victims to the cause of Nihilism. The case of Madame Sighidi flogged to death at the Kara mines for resenting an insult offered to her womanhood by the governor of the mines is still fresh in the minds of American readers.

Perhaps the most popular of recent sufferers was Madame Tshebrikova, who while not a Nihilist had sufficient courage to forward a letter to the Czar expressive of her ideas of the administration of justice in Russia, and appealing for the reorganization of the official system. The noble-minded woman now languishes in an obscure village in the westernmost part of the province of Archangelsk.

Nihilism is a lost cause, the rural population is as densely ignorant as at the time of the emancipation, and have no sympathy with the movement. The agitators fail to understand that education alone can achieve the end they are trying to gain by force; still we must acknowledge that the women who have espoused the cause have the honesty of their convictions to sustain them, and that they stand out before the world among the best and bravest of their sex.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.*

OST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, September.

THERE are occasions when to be silent my conscience tells me is to abet and approve crime. The present is one such. It is sought to put shame and opprobrium on the face of our fair city; it is sought to inflict a deep and ghastly wound upon the morals of this community. The citizen must speak, and his words must be loud and persistent. The Christian must speak. The teacher of Christian morals surely must speak.

A prize-fight is to take place in St. Paul. The name of St. Paul is on the tongue of the bruiser and the gambler throughout America; its name as the arena for the Hall-Fitzsimmons contest, has, we are told, sped across oceans, even to Australia on the one side, and to England on the other. We are, for the nonce, famous—famous for our lawlessness, famous for our public and enthusiastic patronage of vulgar animalism.

The law of the Commonwealth of Minnesota is to be openly violated, in presence, it has been promised, of ten thousand people, members for the time being of a high-toned club, paying out for the enjoyment of the fight ten thousand dollars, trebled, or, perhaps, quadrupled. The law has been explained to you; the wording is clear and comprehensive. "Four ounce gloves," covering the whole hand, or only the palm, do not parry its force. You have heard the law. Citizens of Minnesota, I bid you say that it shall be observed. The peace, the good fortune, the stability of the State—and the State means your homes, your possessions, your very persons—are dependent upon the magic of the word law. All is safe when covered with the mantle of law. Law is the token of civilization; barbarism exists where law is absent; the weakening of the law is a descent to barbarism. An instance of lawlessness here and there, it will be said, is a matter of small consequence. Is it so? The spirit of lawlessness is begotten; the bacillus of disease is sown in the atmosphere; the evil spreads, and the

* Abstract of the address of the Archbishop in Market Hall, St. Paul, Minn., July 20th.

epidemic is right at hand. And when the act of lawlessness is most public, with the apparent approval of the whole community, men of position and influence abetting and aiding, pestilence comes at once into power, lawlessness reigns; law is but a name to be spoken to in defiance; but a shadow before which no criminal intent may quail. God knows we are advanced enough in lawlessness; social forms, ghastly and death-breathing, stalk before us proud and arrogant, laughing to scorn municipal and State laws.

There is reason already for most serious alarm. Shall we further enthrone lawlessness on a pedestal of glory, the flower of our youth and the strength of our manhood rending the air with frantic applause, and the roughs and toughs and bruisers and sports of America invited to honor the ceremony with their presence.

Tell us not that efforts have been made to squeeze Hall and Fitzsimmons and their trainers into legal form. You have not succeeded. And I ask you, were the efforts honorable? You call around you professional prize-fighters—and you would have our citizens take them by the hand, because, forsooth, there is a glove, or a half glove, upon it. You gather into our city the gangs of men and women who troop around prize-fighters, and you would have us bid them welcome, because, by stretching to breaking tension the mantle of the law, you hope to cover within its folds the heads of the motley crowd—however much, spite of all your good will and your strenuous pull, the Achillean heel remains still exposed. Efforts to bring criminals within the law are efforts to shatter the law. Efforts to lift up the low and polluted into communion with the respectable and law-abiding are promises of lowering the latter to meet the former at a half-way station. But it will be said, by what right are private citizens concerned in the threatened lawlessness? Is not this the immediate business of our public officials? It is their business, and it is our business also. Officials are our agents; we are the principals. It is our privilege, our right, our duty, to instruct and exhort the agent. Moreover, it happens at times that silence on the part of the community is taken as suggesting and approving non-action on the part of officials. They may imagine, and custom seems to give a color of reason to their imaginings, that the community desires to stamp certain laws as obsolete. I am not afraid to lay at the door of citizens, even more than at that of officials, the non-enforcement of certain laws. Do we wish that at the present time the laws of the Commonwealth of Minnesota against prize-fighting be enforced? Then let us speak out, and let our speaking be loud and earnest; else we may not be heard. I am very sure many in St. Paul have already gone to our officials, as representatives of this community, and have demanded in the name of the community, in your name my hearers, and in mine, since we are members of the community, that prize-fighting "with gloves" under the guardianship of the Minnesota Athletic Club be permitted.

I have naught but praise for the art of self-defense, for physical development, for recreation and rational enjoyment. Words such as these are often thrown over prize-fighting to cover up its ugliness. They have nothing in common with it. Prize-fighting is savageism, it is animalism. It is low and vulgar. It begets degrading and groveling tastes and awakens beastly instincts.

The fighters are extolled into heroes. The prize-fight is the road to glory and distinction and fortune. The lesson to the young man! We are too thoughtless as to our responsibilities towards others. I am no optimist. I know that, alas! crime and sin will remain. But this much, too, I know, and this I would proclaim from the housetops, that evil and the paths to evil, must not be draped in garments of honor, or encouraged even passively by public opinion. The unwary and the weak-souled are rushed into destruction by the illusion thus cast around wrong-doing, where they might have been saved if the hideousness of the reality had not been veiled, or the temptation to wrong-doing had been hidden away in its own dark lairs. If evil must be, let it be compelled to hide itself, let it receive the frowns of the community: let it fear to raise its head into the light of day lest the law, the axis of righteousness, strike it unto death.

HIGH LICENSE.

THE REVEREND ALBERT G. LAWSON.

Our Day, Boston, August.

LICENSE is "A right given by some competent authority to do an act, which without that authority would be illegal."*

It is imbedded in law as in common sense, that license to do any particular thing carries with it the known and natural consequences of the doing of that thing. Hence with a license to keep a saloon goes public authority to procure the known and natural effects of dramselling; but these are evil, only evil, and that continually. Money cannot atone for the ruin of one man, but that one man will be ruined if only one saloon is licensed, is both probable and certain.

License lowers the moral tone of every community. "Its beginning was not the recognition and upholding of a lawful and an honorable business, but the preventing and checking of the evils attending the free sale of drink.

High license is a misnomer. "High" is the emphasized word, but the merit of all these laws is in other provisions. "The real virtue of such a license act as we have in Pennsylvania lies, not in the high fee, but in the restrictions put upon the issuance of licenses." The proposed amendment "reducing the fee in certain cities was of no great importance one way or the other, for the fee is the least important feature of the Brooks Law."† In Philadelphia 1,173 licenses were issued in 1890, but this year 4,971 applications were made (against 4,193 last year) all ready to pay the fee.

High license is a fallacy. That to sanction a thing restrains it, is a fallacy in philosophy and in fact. Pure beings in a pure world might work it, but it never yet worked so in our earth. Here license is vicegerent for that vile trinity, the world, the flesh, and the devil, and serves them faithfully. When men lift themselves by their own boot-straps, high license will lift up communities into sobriety.

High license is a deceiver, a Mr. Facing-both-ways. Liquor dealers support it, for they know when their bread is buttered; many temperance people, for they imagine its "high" fence will bar out much evil.

High license adds much revenue, but subtracts more taxes. That Christian nations should make saloons toll-gates for revenue, and sanction crime-breeding to coin money for current expenses is unspeakably sad. When license fails to do even this, when its large revenue is only an apparent and not a real increase; when it robs the State of much larger sums, sunk in the hopeless effort to raise the wrecks it has made, then high license becomes a blunder, and a crime of the first magnitude.

New York received one million and a half dollars in 1889, and spent eleven millions and a quarter on account of crime and pauperism, three-fourths of which was directly due to drink. A similar balance sheet is shown in every community when an honest accountant does the figuring.

"The revenue argument for high license is worthless unless we regard the amount raised as a help towards the expenses of the Government caused by the evils of the trade.‡ But is it more lawful to-day to put into the Treasury the price of blood, than it was in Judea?

High license simulates the decrease but works the increase of the evils of the saloon. It is beyond the shadow of doubt that high license has made the liquor traffic stronger. A hazardous trade is made extra hazardous in its evils and extra safe from attack. It reduces the number who sell? Yes, at first, in some places, but the heavy end of the log is outside the bar. It is the buyer who bears the brunt of the mischief. Dr. Herrick Johnson says of the saloons closed in Chicago they were "the most orderly, the least patronized, and the

least objectionable." Often two men pool their chances, save the rent of one place, and reduce expenses while increasing profits.

It augments the evils:—

By a greater appeal to cupidity.

By the greater attractions offered.

By the greater difficulty of enforcement.

By the greater control of politics.

By the greater increase of criminals.

By the greater difficulty of change.

High license is a step for prohibition, but it is a step down and out.

It attempts to regulate, that is to perpetuate, what ought to be suppressed. You may regulate a dog, but not a mad dog; an ox, but not a wild bull. This traffic breeds mad dogs and wild bulls, and turns them loose in the streets. The majority of the dealers, especially in the large cities, have neither character nor conscience; they cannot be touched by any feeling of infirmity, and they form a community by themselves reckless of any interests but their own. A moral appeal to them is speaking in an unknown tongue.

High license is a right royal method if you want a monopoly, if you want to intrench the traffic, if you want to multiply difficulties in municipal government, if you want to defeat prohibition; but a very poor method indeed if you wish to destroy the traffic and the drinking habit.

THE AMERICAN TRAMP

JOSIAH FLYNT.

Contemporary Review, London, August.

ONE of the eccentricities in American society is the American tramp. Not much is known of his class, for he is peculiarly let alone by the students of sociology and the Bureau of Statistics. Yet on almost any summer night, it may be safely asserted that with about 59,999 of his co-idlers, he is sleeping in box-cars, railway shanties, engine-houses, barns, strawstacks, and on the open prairies of the States, with as definite notions of his vocation or lack of it as the laborers, who, morning by morning pass him by on their way to factory, field, and shop. Their life is spent in seeking labor, his in avoiding it. For it is the voluntary vagrant who is under consideration; of the larger class, the pauper class, that wanders perforce, and only to find chance to work, much more is known, and written, and tabulated. But what the public knows, and apparently cares, about the tramp is confined to his encounters with law. He is, however, a most interesting fellow; much more so than the enforced vagrant. One must live with him to know him, and this the writer has done for a period of eight months.

WHO THE TRAMP IS.

Probably five-eighths of the tramp class are native Americans. The Irishman, native and foreign born, makes a good second on the list. The foreign-born Irishman is not so often found on the road as the one born in the States. The German is sometimes a voluntary vagrant, but never a gregarious one, and cannot be reckoned on as a brother in the order. The native Englishman is hardly ever met, but there are a few well-known Anglo-American roadsters. The Frenchman and Italian have never been seen or heard of by the writer. There are a few Scandinavians, but very poor ones. Negroes are numerous enough as vagrants, but not as tramps. The roving bands of Hungarians and Bohemians cannot be considered in Trampdom, because they are willing to work.

There are a few female tramps, more women than girls. Boys from fourteen to twenty-one years of age are a popular addition to the fraternity. These youths usually accompany the older men, and are compelled to beg for them. The antecedents of these children are usually unknown. They have been brought up in reform schools and orphan asylums, and drift

* Bouviers Law Dictionary.

† *Ledger*, Philadelphia, March 21-26, 1891.‡ Dr. Howard Crosby in *N. A. Rev.*, May, 1891.

into Trampdom by inclination. Generally speaking, all tramps have spent some part of their life in reformatory institutions. This accounts for the fact that so many of them are fairly well educated.

Numbers of young fellows (usually the rougher elements of towns) who have heard fancy stories of tramping, and conceive themselves born travelers, take the road every spring, but a few months experience suffices to discourage them; still the ranks of the voluntary vagrants are sometimes recruited from these prospecting youths, for some will prove tenacious. The genuine tramp ordinarily remains a tramp until he dies.

WHAT HE DOES.

Trampdom is a close social organization, and a tramp vernacular its common property and "Open Sesame." In reality this peculiar lingo is mutilated English, but one not initiated would find it very difficult to understand. Nicknames are also very popular, almost all of them having their *noms de Tramp*.

In the States, almost all proficient roadsters "beat their way" on the railways. This is done by different methods. The one most popular is riding on freight trains, because these so often carry empty cars, which are comparatively easy to board and occupy unmolested. On the other hand, when a fellow is very desirous of making a quick journey, he will risk the top of a passenger train at night. And, once in a while, he will even venture his safety on the trucks of an "express." This truck-riding is a difficult feat to perform, and one almost impossible for a woman's endurance; but skillful riders can easily make a journey of a hundred miles undetected. Another dangerous procedure is "riding the buffers." The most pleasant traveling experience is sitting on the top of a freight train on a summer night—the joy of a tramp's existence.

The English reader accustomed to European railway laws will probably wonder that a tramp is allowed such privileges in America. His surprise will be greater to learn that many of the brakemen, and even some conductors, are reformed tramps, and are willing to help the members of the fraternity; and even those not in sympathy with them will often let them travel a good distance for a dime. (A case is well known to the writer, of a tramp who rode the entire distance from New York to San Francisco on unfriendly roads for the sum of five shillings.) In the South the Negro brakemen draw the color line, and few tramps are found in that region. It is in the Western and Middle States that tramps make the most use of railways. In connection with his railway life the tramp carries on a regular system of registration for the guidance of his friends. The amount of statistics which tramps collect by means of registration and intercourse is astounding.

A tramp would be turned out of the order for working, but the sale of bogus jewelry, the practice of tatooing, and such pursuits are recognized as legitimate. Petty stealing is common enough among them, but abuses of women, and criminal assaults are hardly ever committed by these tramps.

The punishment at present for voluntary vagrancy is entirely inadequate. It is only when a fellow has committed some grave offence that he receives any just correction. As for the gaols, they just meet the tramps' needs for the winter. Of course gaol discipline varies in different places, but the tramps are generally well informed on this point. This and the county poorhouse are really aids to vagrancy, tiding it over places where beggary finds its low-water mark.

Laxity in the enforcement of the law is another pernicious feature. Policemen and even justices frequently order the tramps out of town, from which of course they go to another.

For instance six fellows were washing their faces one morning on the outskirts of a good sized town of Iowa. Two constables arrested them, and the tramps were soon seated before a square meal. They were taken before the squire and charged with vagrancy. The squire ordered them to leave town inside of two hours, and they left. The squire got a dollar for each tramp, the sheriff a dollar, and the two constables fifty cents. The taxpayer paid the bill.

In the South, tramps know scores of towns in which they cannot beg a living, and wherever law shall be thoroughly and universally enforced, Trampdom as an organization will be annihilated. An idle, homeless class is a rotting sore on the body politic. It exists because of disorder within, and there must the cure begin.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

WHAT UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IS.

FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS.

Twentieth Century, New York, July 13.

POPULAR attention is now called toward the movement known as university extension. Though, even in England, its birthplace, the actual movement is of comparatively recent origin, being started about twenty years ago, it has already attained to a wonderful prominence. Its aims and methods are widely discussed, and there are few persons interested at all in educational matters who have not already given it their active support, or, at least, signified their approval of the idea. In America the movement has been so recently developed that its idea and scope is not so widely understood. University extension may be defined as university education imparted by traveling lecturers. Though the word university is used, however, it by no means implies that the aid of such educational institutions is necessary to the success of the movement.

University extension is antithetical to common school education. The latter is the education of the child, the former is the education of the grown person. More than this, it is the education of busy people—of those whose education must proceed, if at all, concurrently with their life work. University extension is unlimited. Its capabilities can never be exhausted. It belongs to a man's whole life. School education is limited, both as to possibilities and as to the age of the student. Another great difference is that university extension teaching is voluntary in the truest sense of that word.

The methods by which such a character is given to a popular education may be examined with profit.

On account of the widely differing classes of people to which any system of popular education must fit itself, university extension proceeds on peculiar lines. Both those below and above the average in education must be accommodated; neither class must be neglected; both must be reached. Accordingly there has been established an educational unit—the three months' course of instruction in a single subject. The method of such a course may best be understood by looking at its component parts—the lecture, syllabus, exercises, and class. Briefly they are:

Lectures.—The courses consist of from six to twelve weekly or fortnightly lectures, given during the three months before Christmas, called the first term, or the three months after Christmas, called the second term, each lecture occupying an hour.

Class.—For about three-quarters of an hour preceding or following each lecture, a class is held for those students who wish to study the subject more thoroughly. The object of the class is to give the students an opportunity of coming into personal contact with the lecturer, in order that they may, by conversation and discussion with him, the better familiarize themselves with the principles of the subject, and get special difficulties explained. The teaching in the class is conversational.

Syllabus.—In order to enable students to follow the lecture readily, and carry away the substance of it, a printed syllabus, usually in pamphlet form, is prepared beforehand by the lecturer for the use of the students, and sold at a low price.

Weekly Papers.—Questions are given on each lecture, which may be answered by the students in writing at home, and submitted to the lecturer for correction and comment.

Examination.—At the end of the course an examination is held by the lecturer, and only those students are admitted to the examinations who have attended the lectures and classes to the satisfaction of the lecturer, and have done such an

amount of weekly paper work as the lecturer may have required.

Certificates.—Certificates are awarded in connection with these courses to those who satisfy the lecturer in the weekly work and pass the examination.

In addition to those parts of the system already named a home study department has been established, by which isolated students may likewise reap the advantages. This department indicates to the student that literature which he may most profitably read. It also examines and comments on such papers as he may prepare.

Students' Associations.—Where the students organize in one body that they may better study and discuss the subjects.

We have here a system which offers peculiar advantages. To the *real student*, who would study the subject in its details, the method of instruction realizes the fondest hopes.

The university extension system implies a central and local management. The central management is the general society;—in America, the Society for the Extension of University Teaching. The local management is the committee having the local centre in charge—but what is the local centre? It is some central point in a locality where the neighborhood possesses sufficient interest in some subject or subjects to organize, elect a governing body, and select subjects which the society's lecturers may discuss before them. In fact, the entire wish for the establishment of a local centre and its surrounding organization must come from the people. The central body only supplies the lecturers—specialists upon their several subjects, and stands ready to aid, by its experience and knowledge, the local centres. Between the two—the central society and the local centres—comes a middle term, the branch society. This is really a sub-central society, whose purpose it is to direct and advise those local centres lying within its districts. In this country the movement has located itself at several widely distributed points. Philadelphia is the stronghold of the system, but New York, Denver, and Chicago have already displayed considerable interest and activity in organizing and carrying on the work. The results already attained go to show with what success these efforts have been met. In Philadelphia and its vicinity last year there were thirty-seven courses given, including two hundred and forty lectures, attended in all by some fifty-five thousand, five hundred persons.

AUGUST STRINDBERG.

OLA HANSSON.

Samtiden, Bergen, July.

I.

IN the fall, 1888, I stopped in the Danish village Holte, near Copenhagen, to see August Strindberg. The evening was rainy and chilly, but a good wood-fire made my hotel room cheerful. There was no man I longed more to see than Strindberg—he who had for so many years led the "Young Sweden," both as man and as poet. Though publicly stoned and secretly slandered; though exiled and poor, he gathered in his person as in a focus all the best power of our home, and all that which the last decade has looked up to as the ideal and its future. As these facts passed through my mind a sudden knock on the door interrupted my contemplation. The door opened, and—August Strindberg stood before me.

There is something Norse in this poet, something like a fairy tale. His exterior man bears the stamp of a noble mind. There is nothing in him of the everyday and the average man. His bearing is truly Swedish, and his figure is straight and vigorous. His feet are small, and so are his white hands. His face is of a Mongolian cast, and the upturned mustaches reveal thick red lips, but these are completely balanced by a phenomenal, high brow, well set in a rich growth of hair. A pair of large dark eyes illuminate the whole countenance. These eyes

change expression quickly, and as often as an autumn day when the sun plays "hide and go seek" with the leaves that have changed color in the night frost.

He was in an excited frame of mind. He had just received news from those who led the "Young Sweden" in Stockholm and Upsala, and had discovered that they had placed themselves very cautiously with respect to his most recent literary and dramatic undertakings in Copenhagen.

II.

In 1879, August Strindberg published in Sweden "*Röda Rummet*." The book worked as the fire-bell at night, calling everybody out of bed, and it worked also as the early morning bell; when people had rubbed the sleep off their eyes they discovered that it was morning. It was not Strindberg's first literary labor. The book was action. One did not find the same world in the morning which he left on going to bed the night before. A change had taken place. To understand this I must sketch the old life.

What was the spiritual status in Sweden in the years 1850, '60, and '70? In what kind of atmosphere did the men live, who were born 1850 and thereabout? It was a time dreaming in's *Blaue hinein*, startings, but no realizations. They built castles in the air and despised reality; they wanted to reap where they did not sow. Politically it was a time of illusions, big words and no deeds, of promises and broken faith. Philosophically a dead belief in authority prevailed. In letters, it was a time of imitation and living in the past. Everywhere weakness prevailed.

Never before did the students play so prominent a part in Sweden's public life as in those days. Their white caps were symbols of "knighthood of light," "mastership in the realm of spirit." The students undertook to direct Sweden's foreign policy and its programme was "the Scandinavian idea." They invited the students from across the Sound, they fraternized, talked a great deal, and drank large quantities of Punch. But when 1864 came, they left their Danish brethren alone in the Dybbøl fortifications, staying home, hugging the warm chimney corner. The interior politics were as mean and contemptible. The young people talked much and demanded "the unity of the north" and "freedom for the people," but they never opened the gates of Paradise, nor did they ever effect a constitutional change. As a result of their declamations of rights and their drinking of Punch came only a modification of rules for the collecting of taxes.

Philosophically Kristofer Jacob Boström ruled supreme. His system is platonic and hyperidealistic, strangely opposed to all empiricism and experimental knowledge. Boström was related to Carl XIV. Johan, who in Sweden enforced the cruel dicta of the Holy Alliance, and his philosophy demanded absolute submission to authority. Boström's axioms were committed to memory like Luther's catechism.

The poetry of the time was only "occasional" and mechanical. The poets of the day were without significance. Their productions are the children of a weak and bloodless race; they sound like the words of the consumptives and look like the expressions of a soulless, dreaming eye. Carl Snoilsky and C. D. of Wirsén are exceptions, however.

Eighteen hundred and seventy and thereabout was a good time. It was the day of a complete economic revolution. New blood had been infused and we all breathed freely. The young people—those born about 1850—and among those August Strindberg, were awake. A great ideal had arisen before them. They believed in a *New-Norse Renaissance culture*. It was to come by the rediscovery of the treasures of the past and their application to the education of the people. The Scandinavian idea was revived though not in political form. They believed in the Norse idea and the peasant class was supposed to become the lords of the new age, the bearers of the new culture. It was all a chimera, of course, but it had consider-

able influence upon Swedish civilization. It caused the introduction of the old Norse as a study at the universities. Societies were formed to prevent the modern civilization from leveling all the old to the ground and consigning it to perdition. High-schools for the people were started all over the country for the training of the future generations as banner-bearers of the new life and the great thoughts. The little that could be saved from the life of the past decade was saved; for instance, Boström's philosophy of religion, because it made front against the churchly dogmatics, denied miracles and evil. The real hero of the movement was Viktor Rydberg, whose book, "The Bible Doctrine About Jesus," made many converts. Its leading thought is that Jesus is not God but an ideal man. Christ's life upon earth is the manifestation of the Christ-idea in phenomenal existence. Rydberg's ideas are mystical, theosophical.

The youths of 1870 were not literary, and in poetry they imitated the country's older poets. Carl Snoilsky was an exception. They received a strong impulse from George Brandes, of Denmark, whose literary criticisms acted like cuts of an axe at the root of a tree. The old sterile Swedish criticism vanished before it. The dramas of Ibsen and Björnson, and Drachmann's lyrics were powerful levers of freedom. Still, the new awakened life seemed weak and disposed to drop asleep. It seemed as if the winter would never come to an end; only the top of the snow and ice melted away—but, suddenly, one day it was discovered that spring was come. To the surprise of everybody the seed that had sprouted was not the seed they thought they had sown. It had a foreign look, but it grew vigorously. The last decade had slowly and secretly gathered it from abroad. It bore the names of Buckle, Taine, Hartmann, Darwin, and some was called after American humorists. The seed prepared the soil and when it was ready Strindberg's book, "Röda Rummet," appeared.

A STUDY IN ANALOGY.

JOHN BURROUGHS.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, September.

ALL language is more or less symbolical or metaphorical. Our daily conversation is full of pictures and parables, or the emblematic use of things. From life looked at as a voyage we get the symbolic use of anchor, compass, pole-star, helm, haven; from life considered as a battle, we read deep meanings in shield, armor, fencing, captain, the citadel, panic, onset. Life, regarded under the figure of husbandry, gives us the expressive symbols of seed-time and harvest, planting and watering, tares and brambles, pruning and training, the chaff and the wheat. We talk in parables when we little suspect it. What various applications we make of such words as dregs, gutter, eclipse, satellite, hunger, thirst, kindle, brazen, echo, and hundreds of others! We speak of the reins of government, the sinews of war, the seeds of rebellion, the morning of youth, the evening of age, a flood of emotion, the torch of truth, burning with resentment, the veil of secrecy, the foundations of character, the root of the matter. We say his spirits drooped, his mind soared, his heart softened, his brow darkened, his reputation was stabbed, he clinched his argument. We say his course was beset with pitfalls, his efforts were crowned with success, his eloquence was a torrent that carried all before it, and so on.

All trades, pursuits, occupations, furnish types or symbols for the mind. The word "whitewash" has become a very useful one. Thoreau said he would not be as one who drives a nail into lath and plaster. Even the railroad has contributed useful terms, as side-tracked, down brakes, the red flag, etc. From the builder we get the effective phrase and idea of scaffolding. So much in the world is mere scaffolding. So much in society is mere varnish and veneer. Life is said to have its seamy side. The lever and the fulcrum have their supersensuous uses. The strata of the geologist furnish a useful

type. What a magnificent symbol is afforded by the wave! There is much in life, in nature, in all history that is symbolized by it. We have cold waves and hot waves, and in the spring and fall migrations, we have bird waves.

But deeper than the symbolical character of language lies the idea of analogy, or real and valid correspondence between the world within and the world without; and between the different provinces of nature. Such agreements undoubtedly exist. Yet the ideas that "are constant and pervade nature" are not easily enumerated. St. Paul's inference from the seed that is "not quickened except it die" will not bear close scrutiny, because the seed, if it germinates does not die, it is absorbed and transformed into the plant as the egg into the chick. If it dies, it rots, and never comes up. There might be force in the argument for immortality drawn from the metamorphosis of the grub into the butterfly, if the chrysalis really were a shroud, and held a dead body. But it is not, any more than an egg is; it is quick and capable of movement. The analogy between it and the dead body will not hold. Analogy means an agreement of relations or equality of ratios. When we speak of the body as a tenement, and the soul as the tenant, we mean or aver that the relation of the soul to the body is the same as that of a man to the house he occupies. In either case the occupant can move out or in, and is entirely distinct from the structure that shelters him. But if we know anything about the relations of the body and mind, we know that they are not like this. All arguments for a future life, based upon analogy or upon the laws and conditions of existence in this world, have one fatal defect—they assume the existence of that which they aim to prove. Upon the past history of the race of man we may predict astonishing changes and transformations for the future of both, because the continuity of cause and effect is not broken, but the perpetuity of the you and the me is not implied. All that is implied is the perpetuity of the sum of physical forces. But as to the future of the individual, of me and you, what can we predicate upon the past or upon the present? Only this: that as we had a beginning, so we shall have an ending; that as yesterday we were not, so to-morrow we shall not be. A man is like the electric spark that glows and crackles for an instant between two dark, silent, inscrutable eternities. The fluid is not lost, but that tiny bolt has come and gone. I do not say that this is the summing up of the whole argument for immortality, only that this is where the argument from analogy lands us.

Nearly all writers and speakers give currency, more or less, to false or fanciful analogies, men of classical minds and training, like Matthew Arnold, to very few; florid and vehement writers, like Ruskin, to many more. In writing or speaking we employ metaphors and comparisons to amuse or to convince, to kindle the fancy or to influence the judgment, to light up an old truth, or to enforce a new one. The poet aims to give us pleasure, and we allow him many liberties. The philosopher aims to give us truth, and we hold him to a stricter account; his figures must not tell lies. Thus, when Schopenhauer says "riches are like sea-water; the more you drink the thirstier you become," the mind is instantly pleased by the force and aptitude of the comparison, and for the moment we look upon riches as something to be avoided. But is the analogy entirely true? Sea-water is to be avoided altogether, even a single mouthful of it, but even Schopenhauer defends riches and the pursuit of riches.

When the same philosopher says that to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as futile as to try to express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator, he uses a figure that conveys the truth much more fully. When you increase your expectations you increase your denominator; and as most men expect or want more than they have, human happiness is nearly always a fraction.

There is little doubt that certain natural laws pervade alike both mind and matter. The law of evolution is universally operative, and is the key to development in the moral and intellectual no less than in the physical. We are probably in all our thoughts and purposes much more under the dominion of universal laws than we suspect. To sum up: there is a likeness that is momentary and accidental giving rise to metaphor and parable, and a correspondence that is fundamental arising from the universality of law.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

LUMINOUS BACILLI.

Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, August.

PUBLISHED discussions and treatises on this subject have for the most part been confined so exclusively to disease germs, that for the average reader the mere mention of the term "bacilli" is sufficient to conjure up visions of cholera, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other of the many ills which flesh is heir to. Nevertheless, the history of disease germs is but a small branch of the science of bacteriology, which embraces the study of an infinite variety of life forms, some of which are simply innocuous to higher organisms, others essential to their well-being, and all deserving of careful study.

Among the many interesting types in this world of life laid bare by the microscope are those which generate light, and to these I propose to confine myself in the present papers.

The readers of this magazine* will remember that in a previous article the bacteria were said to have been classed according to their shapes as spherical, cylindrical, and spiral: the luminous creatures with which we are now concerned, belong to the cylindrical or bacilli type.

It is a matter of common observation that raw flesh or fish exhibits a greenish luminous appearance in the dark. This luminosity is due to the presence of a bacillus to which the name "*Bacterium phosphorescens*" has been given. Under the microscope it exhibits itself as a short, thick staff, rounded and stiff at both ends. This luminous bacillus is very widely diffused. The readiest means for investigating it, are to institute researches in fresh sea-fish. Take some fresh herrings or other sea-fish, place them in a covered dish, or between two plates, at a temperature of 60° or upward, and after an interval of frequently not more than twenty-four hours, luminous spots will appear on the surface of the fish and spread rapidly, covering the whole fish in the course, generally, of the second day. If we now leave the fish uncared for, putrescence, due to the action of other bacteria will set in, and as it extends, the beautiful pale-green phosphorescence disappears. The luminous bacilli which flourished for a time under conditions favorable to their well-being, have gone down in the struggle for existence with another set of bacteria better adapted to the newly evolved conditions.

The phosphorescent bacilli can, however, be transplanted amid conditions favorable to their persistence. They have been transferred to glass tubes containing gelatine solution in which they thrive and afford opportunities for the study of their life history.

The luminous bacilli thrive at temperatures as low even as from 32° to 60° Fahrenheit, but temperatures between 60° and 80° are more favorable to their development. They can exist in an atmosphere containing oxygen, or in one free from it: but in the absence of oxygen luminosity is not generated. If we prepare a test tube in such a manner that its inner wall is covered with only a very thin sheet of gelatine, the whole surface is covered so thoroughly with the inserted bacilli, and the tube becomes so luminous, that the figures on a watch may be read and the hands seen by its light. Indeed, one bacteriologist has succeeded in photographing the phosphorescent bacilli by their own light.

These experiments also afford evidence of the modification of bacilli by change of environment, a fact which plays so important a feature in the system of inoculation as a remedial measure in disease. At first the phosphorescent bacilli flourish vigorously in the gelatine, and will even maintain their luminosity for months; but if we continue to transfer them from generation to generation to fresh gelatine, the luminosity gradually disappears. Immediately after each transplantation into a new medium the luminosity reappears with subdued

brilliancy, but the power of generating it is lost in few days. It can, however, be restored to its pristine vigor by the addition of two or three per cent. of common salt to the gelatine: from which we gather that natural or artificial sea water or boiled fish favor the appearance of phosphorescence.

The sea is especially the home of phosphorescent organisms, and here, too, the phosphorescent bacillus has his home. Prof. Fischer has discovered in West Indian waters a new bacillus which differs very materially from the one above described. He is more slender, more lively in his movements, and instead of a greenish, emits a bluish phosphorescence. He has been named "*West Indian luminous bacillus*," to distinguish him from the more familiar one above described. He, too, can be propagated in gelatine in test tubes, but he has his own peculiarities. A true child of the Tropics he will not flourish at a temperature below 60° F., and it is only at a temperature of 86° or upward that he shows vigorous life, fecundity, and brilliancy. "The best conditions for studying him," says Prof. Karl Frankel, in his *Grundriss der Bakterien Kunde*, "is unquestionably on the surface of boiled fish. By inoculating this with an artificial culture of the bacillus it will be found covered in a few hours with a thriving colony which, in the dark, throws off a beautiful bluish light."

Even our German waters have their characteristic luminous bacilli. Prof. Fischer has discovered one in Kiel harbor which reminds one, in many respects, of his West Indian congener. Like him, he is full of animation, and radiates similarly a bluish-white light, but he has own especial idiosyncrasies which have been held to justify his recognition as a distinct species under the name of "*native luminous bacillus*." He is a true child of the North, and in contradistinction to his West Indian congener, he finds himself in his life-element at a temperature below 60°, at which the vitality of his tropical congener is suspended. Indeed, he can stand a cold below zero and shed his bluish-white light around at freezing point.

To the numerous species of luminous living creatures which animate earth, and sea, and air, science has now added three of the most diminutive. But the method or process by which all these creatures generate their light is still hidden behind an impenetrable veil which science has hitherto striven in vain to lift.

THE CLIMATE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

WILLIAM A. EDWARDS, M.D.

Climatologist, Philadelphia, August.

A CORRECT appreciation of the climate in this region is only to be gained after a year's residence at least. As a recent popular writer has remarked, one should stay here the year through, and select the days that suit his ideas of winter from any of the months. From the fact that the greatest humidity is in the summer, and the least in the winter months he may wear an overcoat in July in a temperature, according to the thermometer, which in January would render the overcoat unnecessary. For example the average at San Diego in December, January, February, and March was respectively, 60.5°, 60.9°, 57.7°, 62.4°, and in July 63.4°. The maximum temperature for July was 79°, and for January 74°.

The so-called rainy season in this section usually begins in November—October may have presented a few slight showers—and it lasts till about the middle of April. One must remember, however, that this rain period is not one of continuous downpour, but is pleasantly interspersed with bright, warm days and dazzling sunshine, and, above all, that the rain is most likely to fall at night. But the seasons, even in this land of equable climatic conditions, are likely to greatly vary in the total rainfall and its distribution. For example the average annual rainfall at San Diego is 11 inches, but for the season of 1876-77

* For this classification, see LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. III., No. 10, p. 263.

the total only reached 3.75 inches and in the years 1883-84 the unusual rainfall of 25.77 was recorded.

With these figures one can readily appreciate the fact, that there are few days during the winter months on which one cannot be out of doors for at least a portion of the twenty four hours. Writing of the climate of this region, Charles Dudley Warner says: "I doubt if it has its equal the year round for gentleness and healthfulness in our Union, and it is the testimony of those whose experience of the best Mediterranean climates is more extended than mine that it is superior to any on that enclosed sea."

As regards the advantages which Southern California offers to the phthisical, or to those predisposed to phthisis, it must be born in mind that, as Cullen most aptly remarks, "the air of any place is better for the patient than that in which he grew ill;" and, also, that there can be no hard and fast rule in the selection of climate. Some will improve or thrive in a warm or hot climate, others in a cool or cold environment; some at sea level, others at an altitude in rarefied air; but all will probably do best in a dry locality with a superabundance of sunshine.

In Southern California one may find all these conditions, from the warm equable dry climate of the coast up to an elevation of 12,000 feet in the San Bernado Mountains.

At an altitude of about 2,500 ft. and on the highest peak, the country is thickly wooded with magnificent specimens of pine, fir, and oak trees; the earth is carpeted with wild flowers in a lavish profusion unknown elsewhere, the mountain streams remain active throughout the year, and do not turn "bottom side up" like those of lower altitudes during the dry season.

In kidney affections the climate of Southern California presents an almost unique record, and while it will not, of course arrest well marked kidney lesions, there is abundant evidence that it will prolong life far beyond the natural expectancy. The rheumatic, too, will find in a properly selected locality in this country, almost complete immunity from their affection.

Dutton, whose conclusions I fully indorse, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 10, 1889, answers the question: "What class of patients should be sent to Lower California?" as follows:

"Those who are so enfeebled as to suffer from the severities of a Northern winter; the overworked and those needing rest; the prematurely old; the rheumatic; the sufferer from incipient phthisis; the victim of bronchial troubles; the dyspeptic; and, in fact, all generally enfeebled people."

In conclusion, I must state that a careful review of the literature pertaining to Southern California as a health resort convinces me that much of it has been written by those who have either never been in the State, or who have made their observations, as tourists, from the windows of a rapidly passing train.

HISTORY OF THE TELESCOPE.

PROFESSOR C. S. HASTINGS.

Sidereal Messenger, Northfield, Minn., August.

GALILEO learned in 1609 while visiting Venice, that a marvelous instrument had been invented the preceding year in Holland, which would enable an observer to see a distant object with the same distinctness as if it were only at a small fraction of its real distance. It required but little time for the greatest physicist of his age to master the problem thus suggested to his mind, and after he returned to Padua where he held the position of professor of mathematics in the famous university of that city, he set himself earnestly to work making telescopes. Such was his success that in August of the same year he sent to the Venetian Senate a more perfect instrument than they had been able to procure from Holland, and in January of the next year, by means of a telescope magnifying thirty

times, he discovered the four satellites of Jupiter. This brilliant discovery was followed by that of the mountains of the moon; of the variable phases of Venus, which established the Copernican theory of the solar system as incontestable; and of the true nature of the milky way together with many others of less philosophical importance. Galileo did not change the character of the telescope as it was known to its discoverer in Holland, but he made it more perfect, and was the first to apply it to increase the bounds of human knowledge.

Considering the enormous interest excited throughout intellectual Europe by the invention of the telescope, it seems surprising that its early history is so confused. Less than two years after it was first heard of, a discovery, perhaps the greatest in a thousand years in the domain of natural philosophy had been made by its means. Nevertheless, the three contemporary, or nearly contemporary investigators assign the honor to three different persons. It seems to be well established now, however, that Franz Lippershey or Lippersheim, a spectacle maker at Middleburg was the real inventor of the telescope, and that Galileo's first telescope, avowedly suggested by news of the Hollander's achievement, was an independent invention, but based upon somewhat precise information, such as that the instrument consisted essentially of two lenses, of which one was a magnifying and the other a diminishing lens.

That the discovery was really an accident we may be quite sure, for not only was there no developed theory of optics at the time, but even the law of refraction which lies at the basis of such theory was quite unknown.

After Galileo had proved the existence of spots on the sun in 1611 no other discoveries of moment were made until over a generation. By the middle of the 17th century, however, several makers of lenses had so far improved the methods of grinding and polishing, that telescopes notably superior to that of Galileo were procurable. Among the makers were Auzont, who constructed a telescope 600 feet long (but no means was ever found for directing such an enormous telescope toward the heavens), and Huyghens, who won distinction for his discovery of the nature of Saturn's rings, with a telescope of his own invention.

A few years later, the famous astronomer Cassini having come to Paris from Italy as Royal Astronomer commenced a series of brilliant discoveries with telescopes, which varied from 35 to 136 ft. long, made by Campani of Rome.

Cassini's discovery of the third and fourth satellites of Saturn marks the furthest reach of the old form of telescope; a century was to elapse and an entirely new form of telescope was to be developed before any considerable addition was to be made to the stock of our knowledge of the aspect of the heavenly bodies.

The older opticians had found that if they attempted to increase the diameter of a telescope they had to increase its length in a much more rapid ratio to secure distinct vision. Newton found the cause in what is now known as chromatic aberration, and convinced that this obstacle to further improvement in the refracting telescope was insuperable he turned his attention to the construction of a reflecting telescope, and made one which had about the same power as Galileo's although little over six inches long.

Even after Newton's invention was made public, little was done for the improvement of telescopes for half a century until Hadley presented a reflector of his own construction to the Royal Society, in 1723, which was found to be equal to the Huyghens refractor of 123 ft. in length. A few years later Short commenced his career as a practical optician, and for thirty years he was unapproached in the excellence of his instruments; but telescopes were costly and discoveries unimportant. In 1766, a new star rose on the astronomical horizon in the person of William Herschel, the German organist of Octagon Chapel, Bath. He became profoundly interested in telescropy, and finding the cost of a satisfactory telescope

beyond his means he determined to construct one for himself.

Fortunately for science as well as for himself, he made, early in his career, a discovery of the very first importance, which attracted the attention of all Christendom. This was the discovery of Uranus, which led to his appointment as astronomer to the King, George III., with a salary sufficient to admit of his devoting his whole time to astronomy.

We must go back now to a quarter of a century before Herschel discovered the new planet to notice another form of telescope which has remained unrivaled for the last half century in the more difficult fields of astronomical research. This is the achromatic telescope invented by Dolland.

For a long time this ingenious invention remained fruitless for astronomical discovery on account of the difficulty of securing sufficiently large and perfect pieces of glass, more particularly of flint glass. This difficulty was finally solved by the Swiss watchmaker Gorinand, in concert with Fraunhofer, the optician, and they and their successors have so carefully preserved the secret of their success that all the large pieces of optical glass which have since been produced have been made by Gorinand's direct heirs.

For a long time, Fraunhofer and his successors, Marz and Mahler, from whom the great telescopes of Pulkorva and of the Harvard Observatory were procured, remained unrivaled in this field of optics, but they have been followed by a number of skillful constructors in this country and in Europe whose products have, since the middle of the century, been scattered over the world.

HEREDITY AMONG PAINTERS.

LUCIEN ARRÉAT.

Revue Philosophique, Paris, August.

WE shall never, in my opinion, be able to solve the question whether genius is hereditary, by considering that question in a general way. It is necessary to study an aptitude, not in a lump, but by examining the elementary qualities of which it is composed. For a painter we shall see that the most essential qualities are curiosity or the spontaneous direction of attention, the motive force of memory, the visual memory of forms and colors, and the emotional memory or the predominance of sentiment over the reasoning powers. In what measure heredity transmits these qualities and thus prepares for the vocation—such is my subject, which touches on one side only a very vast problem.

A laborious inquiry has furnished me with results which are perhaps new. I will set them in relief by means of a very simple classification.

The continuation in the families of artists of the practice of the same profession is a plain fact which is universally admitted. The continuation, however, without talent, proves nothing, or nearly nothing, in favor of psychological heredity. In the numerous families of artists brought up in Italy, in the Low Countries, or in France, some members have been so mediocre, that they reveal less the quality of the race than the influence of their surroundings; they have inherited the trade, not the genius. In Flanders alone, can be named at least sixteen notable dynasties, counting up to five generations of painters, and often several in each generation.

Putting aside the sons without talent, there remain the heirs really gifted, whose works are equal to those of their fathers, and very often superior. By joining with these the sons of sculptors and architects, we will form a first group already considerable, in which will figure many illustrious names. To cite a very few of these names, I may mention:

In Italy, Raphael: his father Giovanni Santi, was one of those admirable provincial masters of painting in the fifteenth century, who knew how to do everything connected with their art; Paul Véronese, Antonio Canale.

In Germany, Hans Holbein, son of the great Holbein; in

the eighteenth century Raphael Mengs, and in our day Peter Cornelius and Kaulbach.

In the Low Countries, David Teniers II.; Gerard Terburg; Paul Potter; Albert Cuyt; W. van de Velde, the Younger; Gerard Dow; Wouvermans.

In England, Edwin Landseer; George Morland; Bonnington.

In France, the three Vernets; Madame Vigée-Lebrun, daughter of Louis Vigée; Ingres, his father was painter, sculptor, and when necessary architect, besides being a very good musician; Ary and Henri Scheffer; Eugene Isabey; Daubigny, and Rosa Bonheur.

No doubt children brought up in the paternal studio feel its educating influence. That will not be sufficient to give them talent; but their curiosity is stimulated, their first efforts of voluntary attention are made easier. Without this voluntary attention, the artist would never succeed in disciplining the visual memory, with which I have supposed him to be endowed.

The painters who have been sons of workmen in art objects, goldsmiths especially, form a second very notable group. The single fact that these workmen have exercised their eye and hand in matters of delicacy and that their attention has been directed to forms approaching those which interest the painter, would authorize the acceptance of these new cases as proving the influence of heredity.

In Italy, we have many artists born or brought up in the shops of goldsmiths, embroiderers, or illuminators. Among these may be named Pisano, Orcagna, the three Brothers Ghirlandajo, Pesellino.

In Germany, Albert Dürer was the son and grandson of goldsmiths, on both the paternal and maternal sides.

In the Low Countries, Quintin Matsys was the son of a worker in artistic iron work. With him may be mentioned the first three Van de Veldes.

In France, Pierre Mignard was descended, on his mother's side, from a family of goldsmiths. In our day, Gérôme is the son of a goldsmith. If we chose to speak of engravers the list would be greatly enlarged.

A remark should be made, in passing, in reference to painters descended from families of good social rank. These are not numerous, nor always the most clever, but they are best endowed, in general, with superior intellectual qualities. If the women of noble houses or the highest society of the towns employ their fingers in delicate work, the men are rather vigorous or elegant, and not accustomed to use either eyes or hand in the precise habits required by the practice of an art. On the other hand, they have received the benefit of better mental culture, and this condition has a certain relative importance.

In Italy, Cimabue was of high birth. Leonardo da Vinci was sprung from the rich notaries of the lordship of Florence. The father of Michael Angelo was Mayor of Florence and traced relationship to the Counts of Canossa. Titian came from a family which had been one of distinction for a century and a half before the painter's birth. Rubens and Van Dyck came from good town stock. Among the Spanish painters sprung from noble houses must be cited the great Velasquez. Eugène Delacroix's father and mother were both Parisians of good family.

Theodore Rousseau's father was a merchant tailor at Paris with a large custom by which he made money, which he lost by prodigality and too great liberality. His mother was the daughter of a sculptor. If neither Millet nor Baudry were sprung from painters, their fathers had artistic tastes. Millet's father had fine musical talents, and the father of Baudry was both musician and poet. Bastien-Lepage, manifested taste for drawing when he was five years old, and his father with a taste for art, encouraged the son's tendency in every way.

To sum up, out of about three hundred painters in my list,

nearly two-thirds are sons of painters, or of those employed in art work. As to the other third, it is probable that the number would be sensibly decreased if we had in regard to them more biographical details.

Artists of the first rank are found in each of my groups. We no longer attach importance to the rank of birth; primogeniture does not appear to be a condition either favorable or unfavorable. In a family, composed of three children, there is for each of them one chance in three of being the eldest, and the eldest sons of painters are doubtless in the same proportion. I will abstain from making any calculation which would be complicated or vitiated by the presence of only sons, by families consisting of a number of children, and by the habitual omission of children who die very young.

RELIGIOUS.

THE INDWELLING CHRIST.

THE REVEREND JOHN W. BUCKHAM.

Andover Review, Boston, August.

THE immanence of Christ underlies the recent broader and deeper conceptions of the universality of Christianity, the significance of the Incarnation, the extent of the Atonement, Continued Probation, Infant Salvation—in a word, whatever is properly contained in the term "New Theology."

In the Epistle to the Colossians Paul speaks of the Word or revelation of God as a *mystery* kept secret through all preceding ages, but now made known. This mystery is, Christ in you the hope of glory. I interpret his words thus: Christ has always been in men, but with this difference: before the era of His Incarnation, He was in them as a mystery; with the Incarnation, this mystery became a manifestation. It is true that there are passages in the writings of the Apostle which seem to annul this interpretation. But I think the antagonism is not real. If he teaches that men are "by nature the children of wrath," he also teaches that they "do by nature the things contained in the Law."

All Christian teachers recognize that there is something Divine in man, that it was there before the coming of Christ, that it is there to-day. It has been called a divine principle; but the truth is dawning upon us that instead of a divine principle this is a Divine Person, and that Person is Christ. It has always puzzled theologians to account for the deeds of virtue and honor which light the Pagan world. Their explanations are not satisfactory. Was there ever a noble deed or a noble idea that was not God-inspired? No! A divine mystery was beneath all that was noble, true, and beautiful in Greek and Roman, as well as Hebrew. That mystery was "Christ in them the hope of glory." He was the justice of Aristides, the wisdom of Plato, the heroism of Leonidas. If not, what was the source of that justice, heroism, wisdom? Surely it was not purely human. And if the Divine was interblended, was it not the presence of the unveiled Christ, the Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world—then a mystery, now a manifestation? I know no other explanation of the prologue of John's Gospel than that He who was among men as a spiritual illumination, came among them in the flesh, the "mystery" becoming the "manifestation."

There is no reason that the manifestation should be undervalued because Christ was present as a "mystery" before He was present as the "manifestation." The manifestation explains the mystery. It is better than the mystery. The central fact of Christianity, Christ has come in the flesh, would not have any meaning if there had been no Christ to come in the flesh.

(1.) God's revelation to Israel was a revelation through Christ as a mystery. In the wilderness "they drank of that Spiritual Rock that followed them; and that Rock was Christ.

(2.) Christ is present among men and *in* men now, and in all

men of whatever race and religion. Yes, Christ is in the heathen heart. Divine, indeed, is His image; faint, indeed, the whisper of His voice. But He is there.

(3.) But apply this truth to the men and women about us. Suppose that the pulpit, instead of haranguing men upon their alienation from Christ, denying the unregenerate all contact with Him, should address them in this wise: "Friends, Christ is *in* you. Do you, unbeliever, doubt me? You believe that there is some *good* in you. I say that that good is Christ. Christ is in you the hope of glory. Christ is in you, and yet you are not saved! Why? Because it makes a heaven-wide difference whether he is there as Ruler or Remonstrator; as an accepted Light or as one breaking fitfully through the darkness; whether Christ the Mystery, being received, leads to Christ the Manifestation confessed."

What impression must it make upon a man, who has been taught to believe that he is out of Christ, to realize that, nevertheless, Christ is in him, a sacred indwelling Presence; that he has it in his power to violate and banish Him, or to reverence and accept Him! Only by asserting this organic relation of every man to Christ can we convince men of their obligations to Him.

There is one other conclusion which seems to me to ensue upon any large application of the doctrine of the Immanence of Christ. It must affect our idea of conscience. An immanent Christ requires the personality of conscience. Not that I would seek to identify conscience with the indwelling Christ, but to attribute the monitions of conscience to Him, thus giving them a personal character. For the indwelling Christ is more than conscience. He is that Mystery of righteousness in the human heart Who manifests Himself in all motions of goodness and godliness.

FREE EDUCATION.

The Month, London, August.

THE Free Education Bill, which practically grants to the children of the poor throughout England and Wales a gratuitous education, introduces a change of very grave moment, and one that will immediately affect Catholics more than any other section of the community. There is a large proportion of the poorest class among them, and it is schools attended by children of the poorest class which will be most directly benefited by the new Act.

At the same time the indirect and ultimate influence of the measure on the question of religious education seems likely to be very great, and as the education in Catholic schools is the only education which is primarily and essentially religious, we shall be the first to experience the advantages or disadvantages that religion may experience hereafter from the remission of school fees. Are we to welcome the change as a boon, or to regret it as bad in principle, and the source of future mischief? The first point we have to consider is the attitude of the Church toward free education.

Free education in the form in which it has been introduced in the present Act is generally admitted to be a step in the direction of greater interference on the part of the State in the case of its young citizens—a further encroachment upon parental responsibility. This raises the wider question of the limits, and the measure of interference that the State has a right to exercise in the family. These limits have been clearly defined by the recent Encyclical of the Holy Father. The State can step in and compel the parents to give their children what is due to them, but it can go no further. Paternal authority may neither be abolished nor absorbed by the State. The child belongs to the father, but at the same time it has certain rights of its own, and if these are neglected the State ought to interfere, for this is not to rob citizens of their rights, but to safeguard and strengthen them.

The State has a right to say to all: "You shall send your children to school." Quite apart from the bad effects of idle-

ness and of the streets, it can say, "If you do not see that your children receive a certain amount of education, you forfeit some portion of your parental rights, and I have to supplement them. I can, and I ought to step in and fight their battle, just as I can, and ought to step in if you ill-treat them or starve them." In all this the modern State does not go beyond its right or its duty.

We must, however, remember that the State forfeits its right to this interference if the cultivation that it enforces is a non-religious cultivation. It has no right to require of any Catholic parent that he shall send his child to a school where the education is not religious. If in any town there is no Catholic school, a parent is within his rights if he prefers to keep his child at home. If he thinks that there is any danger to its faith from attending a non-religious school, he is bound to keep it away. But when there is no sort of danger to faith, even the non-Christian State has a right to enforce secular education according to station. Few Catholics who know anything of the state of the poor in our large towns, would wish to see them return to the state of things which existed, as regards education, prior to the Act of 1870. Whatever mischief may occasionally have been done by the attendance of Catholics at non-Catholic schools, the good done by the obligation to attend school certainly surpasses the evil.

The principle of compulsory education being thus conceded we next come to the question of Free Education. Is it the corollary of Compulsory Education? It would be so, if there were a large class who, by reason of poverty, were unable to pay the fees exacted of them. But their case is too exceptional to render legislation necessary.

The fact of every parent being bound to send his child to school makes it wrong in principle that he should have the expense of doing his duty borne for him by the State. All the most self-reliant and independent and far-seeing of the working class, willingly pay the fee for schooling. It is chiefly the lazy, the drunkard, the incapable who will profit—if profit it can be called—by the working of the new Bill.

But more important than all, the State will be, hereafter, more completely the master of our poor children than heretofore.

The amendment of Mr. Summers, excluding all religious catechisms or formularies distinctive of any particular denomination, from being taught in schools receiving any free grant, is a still more direct and open attempt to eliminate all religious teaching henceforward from any government-aided schools. If it were to pass into law, it would almost destroy our schools.

The rejection of the proposed "local control" will leave the schools more in the power of the central body, than if the parents of the children, or even the local ratepayers had been represented in the managing body. The money is to come from the national, not the local, purse; the logical alternative is, that it is the business of the State to enact general laws which shall affect all schools that receive a free grant.

It is this that gives origin to the secret dread with which Catholics regard the Act. If in some future Liberal House of Commons the advocates of undenominational Christianity, and those who are of opinion that religious teaching should be limited to the Sunday school, unite to refuse any grant to any school where there is distinctive religious teaching, the blow will simply be a crushing one to the Catholic schools. It is one consolation that Liberalism, so far as it is anti-religious, aims primarily at the destruction of the dominant heresy, and may thus accidentally do good service; the other consolation is the pecuniary advantage for our poorer schools. We hope that it will not lead to any loss of voluntary aid.

If we are to save our children from Godless schools we must build up our school system in the present; and hope and pray that the storm that threatens denominational education may by God's mercy be diverted from our Catholic schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD BURGESS AND HIS WORK.

A. G. McVEY.

New England Magazine, Boston, September.

TWENTY years ago, Edward Burgess sat on the work bench in Pierce's boat shop, City Point, discussing with the then well-known builder of the *Queen Mab*, *Fire Fly*, *Water Witch*, and other famous cat-boats, the elements of a design which he thought best for a cat-boat. Pierce was a great favorite with "Ned" as he was then called, and built for him and his brother, Sidney, the *Firefly*, *Kitty*, *Hoyden*, and other crack cat-boats.

The "Burgess boys" stood at the head of amateur yachtsmen in those days, and they were daring lads. Fitted by years of boyhood experience, the late naval architect went step by step from the cat-boat to the larger ones, ending with his own glorious *Volunteer*. Little did he or I think as he sat in Pierce's shop, that years hence he would there design the successful cup defender. There was no reason why his mind should move in that direction, for his father was one of the merchant princes of New England, and the sons were among the most favored. If "the boys" wanted a yacht, they had only to ask for it.

Lawley came to the Point from Scituate, where he had been building lap-streak lobster boats and a few yachts, and soon a strong friendship grew up between him and Edward Burgess, which continued until the latter's death. Business found its way to Lawley and the firm suddenly jumped into prominence. In the winter building season no weather was stormy or cold enough to prevent Burgess's visits to Lawley's and Pierce's shops, and the dark evening often found him wending his way thence to his home on aristocratic Back Bay.

A stay of several years in Europe was utilized by Mr. Burgess in studying yacht designing and sailing or racing boats in England. Here he learned much about the cutter type of yacht, and saw the faults as well as the advantages of the British type. He easily became familiar with the cutter rig, its construction, and fitting, and the handling thereof. His study and practical experience there stood him in good stead on his return to this country. We first know of him after his return in connection with the building of boats of the Itchen ferry type, the *Mavis* being one. Next he superintended the construction of the cutter *Lapwing*, designed by Dixon Kemp for Commodore J. Malcolm Forbes. He had the plans and specifications in his control, and was to see that in all details they were carried out. The cutter was a wide departure from the American sloop.

After the *Lapwing* came the *Medusa*, designed by J. Beavor-Webb, manufacturer for Franklin Dexter. Mr. Burgess also had charge of her, and Lawley built both. Thus from the *Lapwing*, a thirty-five-footer, he went to a sixty-footer, and the experience gained was of the greatest assistance to him. He made himself master of all the details. The cutter *Bayaden*, designed by Watson for Commodore Forbes, was the next foreign boat he had to deal with, and she was supposed to have all the latest improvements. Her channels were steel, the rigging led alongside of the mast, and in other respects was an improvement on the *Lapwing*.

Mr. Burgess then started out on his career, with the cutter *Rondina* as his first venture. It was only a week ago that I saw her on the ways at Lawley's, just ten days after her designer's death. Alas, how sad!—his first, the *Rondina*, and his greatest, the *Volunteer*, side by side, on different ways, fitting for the season's racing, to which he had looked forward with such eagerness.

Business reverses met his father, and from the merchant prince he became almost penniless. The luxuries of the world had gone, and Sidney and Edward, with no income to fall back on, started out as yacht designers, inexperienced and without

business. The fall and winter brought them no business, and Sidney, seeing no favorable outlook, in May, 1884, sailed for Europe, leaving the business in his brother's hands to work up, if possible. These were sad days for the two brothers.

But from across the water came a challenge for the *America's* cup, and the aristocratic boyhood companions of Edward Burgess rallied around him, and ten of them, with Commodore Forbes at the head, formed the syndicate which built the *Puritan*. "I'll do the best I can, gentlemen; I thank you most heartily," was Burgess's only reply, and with heart overjoyed he started the work of getting out the plans for the *Puritan*. It was a big undertaking; but to him success meant everything. He was sensible of his own inexperience, and sought the experience of others more practical in regard to all details.

He had nothing to guide him—no yacht from which to obtain any data. Alone he was left to solve the problem. Such a boat was unheard of on this side of the water. The public well know what a success he turned out in the *Puritan*; and her performances made Burgess.

From the *Puritan* he went to the *Mayflower*. "He can't beat the *Puritan*," was the talk of the country. As we looked over the lines of the *Mayflower*, in his Exchange Street office, I asked: "Do you think she will beat the *Puritan*?" I shall never forget his frank and honest answer: "With nearly six feet extra length, it will be disgraceful if she does not."

With the success of the *Mayflower* Burgess's business grew up at once, and from that time on he was ever a busy man. Like the oak from the acorn, so he grew in his business. *Puritan*, *Mayflower*, *Volunteer*, *Merlin*, *Titania*, *Gossoon*, *Quickstep*, *Wild Duck*, *Sapphire*, *Jathniel*, and *Fancy* in yachts, *Carrie E. Phillips* in the fishing fleet, and *John H. Buttrick* in the merchant service, form a group not yet equaled by any professional designer. He soon found himself unable to cope with the work as it came, and engaged two assistants.

The vessels designed by Mr. Burgess number 206, classified as follows: cutters, 38; sloops, 17; yawls, 1; cat-boats, 29; schooners, 23; steam yachts, 35; fishing vessels, 11; pilot boats, 3; working schooners, 3.

As a naval architect the records of the world show no such successful man, starting out with his limited foundation. He had no mould loft experience, neither was he a practical shipwright. He was broad in his views, and never hesitated to adopt a good thing wherever he saw it. He did not believe in barring out any type of boat from racing events. His *Puritan*, *Mayflower*, and *Volunteer* opened the eyes of the average Britisher, and he lived to see the rules barring out the centreboard revoked, and also had the pleasure of knowing that in the centreboarder *Dora*, Watson was beating not only his own, but all the keel boats of her class in Britain. Seeing the advantage of the cutter rig, he made no excuse for adopting it.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

RIGHT HON. LORD LAMINGTON.

Nineteenth Century, London, August.

THE great evil at the present day in Tonquin, and which bars all progress is dacoity. I was told by an officer of high rank that ten thousand more European troops were needed in the country. A commercial gentleman of high standing assured me that Chinese traders on their journeys to and from Yunnan preferred paying blackmail to the chiefs of the dacoits rather than trust to the escort given to them.

The main cause of dacoity I attribute to the wretchedness of the commercial system. The development of commerce would mean the decrease of dacoity, but there is really no commerce in Tonquin. The goods that come from France are for the most part to supply European officials. Tonquin does not nearly pay her way, and the increased receipts of late years are owing to the taxation of the natives and the inland revenue being collected more systematically. Haiphong is the town of

commerce, but when I was there, there were no ships in the port beyond the two mail boats; and those industrious workers, the Chinese traders, had left the place. In the language uttered by M. Ulysse Pila, at Lyons last May, the whole country is disturbed; there is no security; one dares not even venture a few miles beyond the city walls without escort. Dacoity is organized and commerce is afraid.

Cochin China has been a most flourishing colony, and even at the present time, not only pays its way, but has to make up the deficit in the Tonquin budget. Saigon is as charming and well-regulated a town as can be seen in or out of Europe. It is an example of a place whose prosperity was created by free trade. In 1887 this advantage was denied her with the result that there was not only an immediate decline of revenue from imports, but also a decline in the importation of French merchandise. Give the country free trade and it would invite French capital to open up the country with railways and other works of enterprise, the people would find employment and dacoity would soon cease.

The restrictions on trade are due to the unreasoning French jealousy of foreign goods and foreign investments. M. Piquet, the late Governor-General, came in for a great deal of abuse from the French Chauvinists for his action in the matter of the Hongay Coal Railway. The company, naturally wishing to work the coal as soon as possible, found they could get the railway plant more cheaply, and in two years' less period of time, by going to one firm in England able to execute the order, than by employing several French firms, for there was no one firm capable of executing it. Under these circumstances M. Piquet gave permission for the English plant to come in free of duty. This occasioned a great outcry, although it was manifestly to the interests of the colony that work should be started at once.

Other changes in the administration must be made before dacoity will be got rid of. There must be remission of taxation and modification of the opium monopoly, both of which have led to a vast amount of smuggling. There is need, too, of civil service reform in the shape of large reductions of the establishment, both on the score of economy and also because its members often clash with the military authorities.

As regards the value of the French possessions, the soil of the delta is undoubtedly of exceeding fertility, capable of growing coffee, cotton, silk, indigo, tobacco, castor-bean, and other products. The director of the botanical garden at Hanoi assured me that the fertility of the soil is simply astonishing. The delta is not unhealthy except for occasional visitations of cholera. It is in the mountainous and jungle districts that the deadly fever exists. All the coast is healthy, and there are numerous and excellent harbors. The mineral wealth, I was told on good authority, is of the highest order. There is a seam of coal 169 feet thick, comparatively close to the water's edge, also valuable mines of antimony. In the mountainous districts I was shown specimens of lead and gold, but so far there has been no attempt to work these minerals in the interior. Altogether the French have got a possession that they may well be proud of, but they are seeking to extend their territory by opening up what M. Ferry called in a recent address to his electors, "*les riches marchés du haut Laos*." I have traversed that country from the Nickong to Dien Bien Phu, and thence I have descended the Rivière Noire, and I do not hesitate to say that a company might as well expect to make a fortune, picking up a scattered handful of shillings in St. James's Street, as to carry on a good business in these districts. Suang Prabang is the centre on which the French have their eye, and doubtless it is the most favored spot in the region; but I do not believe it will ever prove practicable to open up a remunerative trade with that place by steamer on the Mikong; the populations are so small—on the hills there are only nomadic tribes who are very shy of strangers, who grow enough rice to sustain life, and make their own clothes from wild cotton. However, nothing is likely to check this desire for the acquisition of fresh territory, the press urges it, and M. de L'nessam is known to be in favor of an extended frontier.

Books.

THE DIVINE ORDER OF HUMAN SOCIETY; the L. P. Stone Lectures at Princeton Seminary for 1891. By Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson, S.T.D. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles.

[The series of eight lectures embraced in this volume were delivered during February and March of the present year. As over against the multitudinous discussions of Sociology from a purely scientific or agnostic point of view, the author here considers the development of the family, the nation, and the Church as essential elements of an ideal society which can be completely realized only by union with the divine forces, and through conformity to a divine purpose.]

THE almost omnipotent influence ascribed to environment and heredity in human development is compelling a rediscussion even among Christian thinkers of all the leading subjects of sociology. The questions of the integrity of the family, of its defense against legal dissolution, of the relations of capital and labor, of the massing of population in cities, of the basis of public education, and of the care of dependent and pauperized classes, are not new, but their discussion must proceed from a fresh point of view. It is widely urged that the Christian solution of them must be, from its very nature, socialistic. Constant reference is made in modern sociological discussions to the teaching of the Bible, and especially to its great central books, the four Gospels. Communist and Socialist seek their texts there. The Bible is eminently a sociological book. The Old Testament is for all time the hand-book of national life, of which the Hebrew nation is the most pronounced type. Equally prominent is the sociological element in the New Testament. It not only proclaims a Kingdom of Heaven, but a new order of society, a holy and universal brotherhood embracing the whole family of man.

A correct conception of the laws of that new kingdom, and of the essential elements of its life, offers us one only sure protection against the unbridled license of all merely human freedom, in a divine spirit of obedience to laws which are a part of the constitution of man's being. The most important feature of man's environment is found in his relation to God. Below all questions of economics lie those of spiritual welfare. The true solution of human destiny is to be found in the life of affection in the Christian household, in the life of righteousness in the Christian State, and in the life of fellowship in the Christian Church. It is with these normal forces of society that a Christian sociology has to do.

Agnostic sociology assumes human progress to be the universal outcome of material forces. Christian sociology maintains freedom to go downward as well as upward, and denies that savagery is normal at all, or a necessary stage of evolution. Before the fact of possible degeneracy it recognizes the light of the Divine Logos as the force through which man has escaped abysses of moral degradation, and reached heights of spiritual attainment. In the Incarnation of the Son of God it sees the advent of a new force into the social world, for its transformation into the family and the Kingdom of God.

Among all human institutions the family is the highest. Above friendship and patriotism, even, stand the affections. The place of women among the Jews was distinctly higher than among any other Oriental people, although her place was inferior to man's, but the family was an organism whose property could not be permanently alienated. To women, Mohammedanism brought degradation. Neither Greece nor Rome placed womanliness by the side of manliness and it was unwomanliness which the old Teutons honored. It was into such a Jewish, Græco-Roman, and Teutonic world that the Gospel came to create the Christian home.

But if the family is the institute of the affections, the State is the institute of rights, and the nation exists, not through contract but in the divine order of the world. Men have not fewer rights by yielding some to the State for they would have none without it. In their blending of the religious and the political, the Jewish people constituted a Theocracy such as no modern nation is called to be; but in accepting national order, not as a human contrivance, but as a grand fellowship for the establishment of divine justice on earth, a true Theocracy is opposed to secularism on the one side, and to ecclesiasticism on the other, and in that sense the Jewish history and constitution were not exceptional.

Christian sociology, however, recognizes an institute not only of the affections in the family, and of rights in the State, but of a humanity which transcends all distinctions of race or of nationality, and whose

ideal can be met only by the universal communion of the Church. Human nature instinctively seeks brotherhood with the whole human race. Its consummation is found only in the Kingdom of God. Divisions in this kingdom mean paralysis. Denominations may group themselves by their predominant relations to the Father, the Son, or the Spirit, but a true Trinitarianism means a universality which has no limit but the world. Societies and associations within the Church are marks of an imperfect stage in its growth and signs of weakness.

As an organism, complete and universal in its spirit and aims, the Church occupies a place higher than the nation. As between the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, as between even the nations themselves, the church above all other arbitrators is, in its common appeal to all the contestants, the common mediator. The Church aims at the realization of Christ's ideal in society, in which this life shall be blended with that of eternity, and in which all personal relations, all family associations, and all national ties shall be lost in the order, the peace, and the unbroken joy of a divine communion.

ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Beatrice Whitby. 202 pp. Cloth, 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

[Miss Whitby is already favorably known to the story-reading public by her "Awakening of Mary Fenwick," and "Part of the Property." In the present volume we have six short stories, carefully and conscientiously finished, and told with the graceful ease of the practiced *raconteur*.]

ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE.

GERTRUDE DANGERFIELD was an orphan, sparsely dowered, it was true, but her pedigree, like her beauty, was unimpeachable, and she had been launched by a rich aunt and uncle into those spheres of society in which a matrimonial sequence to courtship was to be looked for with hopeful expectation. Unfortunately she was romantic, a trait attributable to her German descent on her mother's side, and—time was passing—Miss Dangerfield was four-and-twenty years old, and her aunt was getting anxious—openly and zealously anxious about her sad case. Her own four girls had married, had been, in fact, eager to marry, but Gertrude was indifferent to the hideousness of her impending fate, and continued to overlook, with far-away, unconcerned eyes, her one remaining suitor in whom her aunt saw a most desirable husband, but Gertrude only a tiresome, thickset, sandy-headed, freckled Scotchman.

The Dangerfields were at Lucerne, and Gertrude was looking out of the window of her room, and experiencing *Weltschmerz* because of the unattainable beauty and majesty before her, when she looked down to earth and caught a glimpse of the squat figure and sandy head of Laurence Douglas, her admirer. He has come back, she thought, he always does come back; but he was not in harmony with her mood, at that moment attuned to mountain scenery, and lifting her eyes again to the peaks of Pilatus, the current of her former thoughts ran on undisturbed.

The Dangerfields dined at *table d'hôte*, and when Gertrude came down to dinner, she found Mr. Douglas's chair next hers as she had foreseen, but she saw further that her uncle's whole attention was absorbed in a striking-looking man whose face interested her; she liked it, and called it powerful. She made up her mind that the inscrutable face belonged to some distinguished person. He was a prince, a poet, a great statesman, a distinguished *someone* who traveled incognito.

After dinner he was presented to Gertrude at his request, and claimed a remote connection with her through their respected mothers. He told her he had seen her at Homburg, that her face had reminded him strongly of one whom he knew, and sitting down by her he monopolized her the whole evening, very much to the disgust of the rest of the party. Gertrude had found her affinity. She was now sure there was a man in the moon which her aunt had characterized as a dreary solitude. Gertrude was transformed, she was perfectly and unreasonably happy; but to her Aunt, Count Englebert's way of wooing was of all ways the most wearisome, and she did not refrain from expressing her candid opinion on this subject to her niece.

Mr. Douglas staid only a fortnight. The last day of his stay was devoted to an excursion across the Lake, and a trip up the mountain railway to Bürgenstock. The sail was delightful. Gertrude was awed, silent, and very still.

"To get away from the people, from the traffic, from the world, to

sail alone across these waters," murmured Count Engelbert, "then one would taste the whole beauty, the great wonder of it all."

"Alone!" said Miss Dangerfield, lowering her eyes to his. She thought he would amend the expression, but he did not.

The ascent of the mountain made Miss Dangerfield giddy, and Laurence Douglas suggested that there was a road down the mountain only about four miles to Stanzstad, where the boat would pick her up. Miss Dangerfield would rather walk five hundred miles than go back by that railway.

And so it came to pass that Count Engelbert and Miss Dangerfield set off to walk down the mountain.

On the way he became poetical; quoted Lewis Morris as the poet who best expressed his own idea, and told Gertrude that looking at her he felt it all again.

"Oh snows so pure! Oh peaks so high!
I lift to thee a hopeless eye
* * *
I see thee, passionless and pure,
Above the lightnings stand secure."

Gertrude did not like the rôle he assigned her; she accepted it with a vague disquietude.

It is as a noble maiden should be, he went on slowly, proud, pure, inaccessible—only to be reached by laborious traveling, only to be gained by the bravest, the most untiring, the steadfast climber, who faces death to reach her heart.

This language seemed so beautiful to the listener that her heart leaped in her breast, and sudden tears dimmed her eyes.

I have climbed, he murmured, as if thinking aloud—I have toiled, I have worked much. I—she held her breath to listen—have gained the summit. I have reached her heart. . . .

To none but *you, meine Cousine*—to none other could I speak thus. It is of her that you have so much reminded me—the likeness is remarkable and dear to me. These things are too sacred for the ears of all. I do not speak of her but to you. I love, and am loved again. I go to Richsten to-morrow to marry my bride—my Hildegunde—who looks at me from blue eyes which resembles yours so strongly.

Gertrude was clear grit, and braced her nerves so that she passed through the ordeal safely; but the very next time she came to Switzerland, which was two years later, she came as Laurence Douglas's bride.

The other stories in the series are "Fenella, A True Story"; "What Happened at Ridgeway on Sea, A True Story"; "Violets Dim," and "Poor Dear Mamma."

TWO GIRLS ON A BARGE. By V. Cecil Cotes. 177 pp., 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1891.

[This is a little story affording an indication of the natural tendency of civilized man to go back for an outing to the wild freedom of savage life, and of civilized woman to want to go along with him. Only in this case the adventure was planned by a couple of girls, who assumed full command, taking along with them a crew consisting of a cadet, and a supernumerary defined as an embryo R. A. The scheme proposed and carried into action was an expedition in a canal boat into the heart of rural England. The sketch introduces us to numerous incidents and characters, and the embryo R. A. made himself useful by taking them down to aid the reader in his proper comprehension of the story.]

THE worst of it was that we couldn't make up our minds as to the best way to set about it, Edna Devize and I. It was the last night of the term, and we had been discussing Browning and a barge alternately, over Miss Devize's tea in her pretty room. We couldn't get a chart of the canal without going to a specialist, that was one of the moment's troubles. Another was that we hadn't got a barge, and we wanted one. At this juncture of affairs Edna took the matter into her own hands, and sat down and composed a note to Messrs. Corbett of the London Salt Works asking them to render any help they could.

Mr. Corbett responded promptly and in the kindest spirit, and although our original intention was to go we two alone, when we found the boat was really at the wharf at Paddington awaiting our instructions we hurriedly decided to enlist The Crew. After all a man is a sort of necessity, when there's carpentering to be done!

Mr. Talbot Bernard Grove, gentleman cadet, was not overwhelmed at the prospect. He even hinted that a houseboat on the Thames would be scarcely more expensive, and suggested autocratically that if we would leave it all to him, he would arrange it for us. Whereupon we explained to him that all we wanted was in reality a crew, and were very sorry we could not offer him a captaincy.

Well, the cadet couldn't have been pleasanter, once he understood. It appeared that he considered that he was "booked to embark upon a herring boat going down Vesuvius," as a means of accommodating himself to our desire to get right away from the conventionalized idea.

Having taken possession of the barge, we laid in all the necessary supplies we could think of, especially liberty flags for decorative purposes, also a liberal supply of bread and half a pound of butter, and, at the suggestion of an old lady, who took an interest in us, we secured a supply of soap, matches, and mustard.

During our absence on this shopping excursion the crew and the carpenter had put up a couple of cabins, which looked like cherub's packing cases, and the Bargee and Mrs. Bargee put in an appearance on our return.

The cadet was disentangling the table legs of their swathings, and Edna beginning to "tidy up," when everybody was electrified by a voice:

"Well, young ladies! I have heard of you."

It was Edna's uncle, General Essington, beaming on us with a quizzical expression of disapprobation and astonishment in his martial attitude. But behind him lurked a porter staggering under numerous bundles of future possibilities, and the embryo R. A., whom the general offered to lend to us for a consideration, provided we would ask very prettily, and persuade said embryo R. A. of the advantages of the canal as an artistic field. Very soon the old General took off his hat and disappeared into the darkening recesses of Moore's wharf; leaving a cartload of kindly luxuries, a very genuine sensation, and an embryo R. A. behind him.

And our own Bargee punted slowly off with a long barbed pole, and the old carpenter's good wishes, "Pleasant journey to you, sir," floated out from the little door in the salt shed wall, and the brown canal boat floated gently round four Water Babies, eyeing each other with a silent curiosity as they drifted out of London silently.

[But what need to follow them through all their voyagings, or narrate all that they said or did by the way; how they reached the city of Coventry once famous for its laces, and being recalled to London, how they held a Dutch Auction and sold *H'everything*, on the towing-path? Are not all these things written in the book in the style that no digest can do justice to? and is not the last page embellished by a F.I.N.I.S. cut, showing us the backs of the four, as with traveling bags and shawls and wraps they passed away from the canal bank to be swallowed up once more in the conventional haunts of men.]

NEW TESTAMENT CONVERSIONS. A Series of Sermons by Rev. G. H. Gerberding, A.M., Pastor of St. Mark's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fargo, Dak. Cloth, 12mo, 283 pp. Published for the author by the Lutheran Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE views of the author on the subject of conversion are, that much of what has been written and preached concerning it, is the saddest and most dangerous caricature of truth, whether exhibited as the shallowest sentimentalism, the wildest fanaticism, or the dignified and proud manliness of the cold humanitarian moralist. Taking his stand on the teaching of Jesus, Matt. xviii: 3, "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," the author is equally vigorous in his denunciation of the revivalists who regard conversion as "a rousing of the feelings, a wave of emotion, a burst of excitement," as of those ministers, who, repelled by the vagaries and fanaticisms of the aforementioned class, shrink from reference to the subject to the imminent danger of lulling the unconverted of their flock into a false security.

It was his lot, the reverend author tells us, to be brought up in the midst of revivalistic surroundings and preaching, and, even since he has been a pastor, his lot has been at times cast among proselytizing zealots. It was hence necessary to defend himself and his faith or give way. This led naturally to a careful study of the matter in the Word of God, and finding that the church whose name he bears, holds, confesses, and teaches, on this point, also nothing but the pure truth as it is in Jesus, he found a source of delight and comfort in the preparation and preaching, of a series of sermons with the object of helping others who perhaps had difficulties on this vital subject. There are seventeen sermons in the series, each constituting a critical analysis of one of the seventeen conversions mentioned in the New Testament; beginning with the woman of Samaria, and closing with the Phillippian jailor. Besides these there are two closing sermons the one devoted to the subject of "spurious conversion" as illustrated in Simon, the sorcerer, and the other to "almost converted" as illustrated in the persons of Felix, the Governor, and King Agrippa. The reasoning is clear, the style forcible but restrained, yet frequently rising into eloquence.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

JOHN SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

From Senator Sherman's Speech at Paulding, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Now, you all know that the money in circulation in the United States—all of it—is good, as good as gold. The reason is that the United States limits the amount of all the coins to be issued except gold, which, being the most valuable, is coined without limit. Our Democratic friends are in favor of allowing any holder of silver bullion, foreign or domestic, any old silverware or melted tea-pot, any part of the vast accumulated hoard of silver in India, China, South America, and other countries of the world, estimated by statisticians to be \$3,810,671,346, to present it to the Treasury of the United States and demand one dollar of our money, or our promise to pay money, for 371 grains of silver. If with free silver we receive only the quantity of silver we are required to purchase by existing law, the United States would pay over \$13,000,000 a year more than if purchased at the market value, and this vast sum would be paid annually as a bounty to the producers of silver bullion. But this is not the worst of it. Free coinage means that we shall purchase, not merely four and a half million ounces a month, but all the silver that is offered, come from where it may, if presented in quantities of 100 ounces at a time, and give the holders Treasury notes, at option, at the rate of one dollar for every 371 grains, now worth in the market 77 cents. Who can estimate the untold hoards of silver that will come into the Treasury if this policy is adopted. All of this will be represented by our Treasury notes—an increase of the National debt. It is a public bid of 29 cents an ounce more than the market price for all the silver afloat and all that can hereafter be produced, made at a time when silver is declining in value, and when many of the commercial nations are seeking to convert their silver into gold. The Latin nations, including France, have been trying to maintain the value of silver, but the Latin Union is now dissolved, and each of these nations is now seeking for gold to replace its silver. The immediate effect would be to give to the producers of silver bullion \$1.29 for each ounce of silver, now worth one hundred cents, but the certain result, and that right speedily, will be to demonetize gold, and substitute the single silver standard, and gold will be hoarded or exported, and held at a premium. All the labor and productions of our people will be measured by the silver standard. The United States will be detached from the money standards of the great commercial nations, and will take its place with China, India, and the undeveloped South American States.

But it is said if we adopt the silver standard we will get more money for our labor and productions. This does not follow, but even if it were true, the purchasing power of money will be diminished. All experience proves that labor and productions of the farm are the last to advance in price. Even if, after a long struggle, wages and wheat were to advance as silver falls, what benefit does the farmer or laborer get? None whatever. He will get more dollars with less purchasing power. I can see how a man who contracted a debt since 1879, when specie payments were resumed, can apparently pay it with fewer grains of silver, but this benefit will be greatly diminished by the disturbance of business by so great a change, by the demonetization of gold and the loss of confidence and credit, and, perhaps, by the prompt demand of payment by the creditor, or the extension of the debt only upon a stipulation to pay in gold. We believe in gold and silver and national paper money thoroughly protected by the pledge of the public faith, and maintained at par with each other in every part of the country, and wherever our flag floats. This policy

is the work and platform of the Republican party, and by it we stand or fall. The result of this policy is that no man has lost a dollar for thirty years by bad money.

A COMPREHENSIVE ARGUMENT.

Toledo Blade (Rep.), Aug. 27.—John Sherman states the situation exactly when he says that but two questions invite the attention of the voters for their decision at the polls next November—the first the tariff, and the second the silver question. Mr. Sherman devotes his entire address to the latter, not that the tariff is not of equal importance, but, as he truly says, a man can do but one thing well at a time, and the money question, being the newer one, needs the earliest attention. Senator Sherman is an admitted master of finance. No man in the United States can express an opinion entitled to so great credit as one coming from the Senator. His speech covers the entire subject at every point, and his discussion is so clear, his arguments so strong, that no man can err in accepting his conclusions.

A PLEA FOR HIS SEAT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), Aug. 28.—Senator Sherman ignored the tariff and devoted himself wholly to the silver question. This is not surprising. Mr. Sherman is probably not prepared to indorse the McKinley Tariff Bill, either as it was framed and put through the House by McKinley, or as it was transformed by the insertion of the Blaine-Harrison-Blair or some other man's reciprocity section. Though McKinley and his Bill were both to be whelmed beneath the flood of popular disapproval in November, Mr. Sherman would not greatly care, if a Sherman majority in the Legislature should be saved. The farmers are after Mr. Sherman's scalp on the Coinage question. They attribute to him all the evils that followed the degradation of silver in the Coinage Act of 1873, and in his Paulding speech he was trying to save his hair from their vengeful knives. He admitted that upon the money question the Republicans "are somewhat divided," and he is painfully alive to the fact that his Senatorial seat may tumble into the rift unless it is closed. The Paulding speech will not save him. Mr. Sherman has taken a great many positions on the currency question, and some of them are wholly inconsistent with that he now occupies. He has fooled the farmers more than once with his smooth talk on finance, but he will find that he cannot fool them all the time.

A FIGHT FOR HONEST MONEY.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Aug. 28.—He is making a gallant fight for honest money which the people of Ohio cannot afford to have him lose. Some of the points most strenuously urged by the silver inflationists are demonstrated to be wholly unfounded, and the selfishness of the mining kings, who are the chief backers of the whole free-coinage movement, was never shown in a more glaring light. It is shown by the existing state of things in other countries, and by the history of the United States, that wherever and whenever two metals are coined without limit, and the ratio between them fixed by the coinage laws differs from that established in the markets of the world, the dearer will go out of circulation. It is true, as Senator Sherman says, that the existing law "has maintained the gold standard while utilizing and benefiting silver to the utmost extent short of demonetizing gold." The most vital point of the speech, however, is the plea made in behalf of the wage-workers of the United States. It is an obvious, but too often forgotten, truth that wages are the last thing to be adjusted to a higher scale of prices, such as cheaper money would cause, and Senator Sherman could not do his country a better service than by forcing this fact home upon the attention of his hearers. The issue was put squarely before the men of Ohio who earn their living by their daily toil, whether they are willing to risk a general advance

in prices on what they buy and the disorders of financial upheaval for the remote and dubious chance of securing an increase in wages which, if obtained, would not enable them to pay for any more food, clothing, or shelter.

DISSONANT CRIES.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.), Aug. 29.—The speeches of Senator Sherman and Mr. McKinley lauding the Republican party as the only simon-pure champion of honest money are becoming considerably blunted in their effect by recent events. The silver resolution of the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania was calculated in no small degree to mar the beauty and consistency of this honest-money argument. And now come the Republican Clubs of Kansas and their affiliated associations, the "Reciprocity Clubs," declaring enthusiastically for free silver coinage. Possibly Mr. McKinley and Mr. Sherman (as well as President Harrison) may be able to recognize in these free-silver demonstrations within the Republican party a very intimate connection between the Blaine "boom" and the bonanza mining kings of the Rocky Mountain States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN PLANK.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Aug. 29.—The significance of the resolution lies, however, in its approval of the present law. That law is not only not free coinage, but it does not even make coinage under any terms compulsory, and since the 1st of July no silver dollars have been coined under it. Those Democratic papers, therefore, which have said that the Pennsylvania Republicans declared for free silver are a long way from the truth.

A FALSE START IN OHIO.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.), Aug. 29.—The prearranged plan in Ohio to make the political bearings of gold and silver prominent in the campaign is likely to fall short of expectations. The ultimate operation of the tariff will, no doubt, prevent the farmers holding very much of either metal.

DEMOCRATS ALARMED.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Aug. 27.—Something like a panic is apparent among the Democratic managers. They have become alarmed at the vigorous protests from every part of the State against the Democratic declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of the light-weight dollar. Ohio is opposed to the huge scheme of swindling the people for the profit of mine-owners. The Democratic managers see the strong drift of opinion in favor of sound money and against the party that stands for the short dollar, and are tremendously excited.

THE SILVER CLOUD.

Harper's Weekly (Ind.), Aug. 29.—Ex-Speaker Carlisle is reported as saying that the next Congress will pass a free-coinage Bill, and that the President will be greatly embarrassed by it. Mr. Mills, one of the most prominent candidates for the Speakership, is in favor of such a Bill, but he thinks it would be bad policy to make the question a prominent one before the election of next year. The remarks of these two gentlemen show the disposition of the Democratic party in regard to the currency, which is also shown by the declaration of the Ohio Democratic Convention. Mr. Carlisle's observation about the President discloses a singular misapprehension of the actual situation. The passage of the Bill would furnish the President an opportunity to appeal to the sound and patriotic sentiment of the country, which would give him a stronger hold upon the intelligence of the country than he ever has had.

Republican decadence is seen in nothing more plainly than in the inclination to coquet with this question. The free-silver leaders in the Senate are Republicans. The passage of the Bill in the Senate shows that there is only

a difference of degree upon this subject between the two parties.

The immediate danger, as Mr. Carlisle's remark shows, is from the Democrats. There is a larger proportion of sound views of the currency in the Republican than in the Democratic party. This is the fact which shows that Mr. Mills's remark upon the impolicy of making free silver a prominent issue springs from a clear conception of the situation. But Mr. Mills seems to forget that the record which his party has made and is making upon the subject must necessarily affect the vote next year. The new House of Representatives was elected largely upon the tariff issue. But many votes which members of the majority received would have been withheld had the tendency of the party been as evident last year as it is now. When Congress meets, it will be remembered that the Senate passed a free-silver coinage Act at the last session, and that the Democratic ex-Speaker expects the passage of such an Act by the new House. Efforts to prevent it cannot hide the fact that the House, in the judgment of so shrewd a leader, is ready for it. This fact alone is of very great importance in its effect upon political prospects and upon individual voters.

SKIRMISHING FOR POSITION.

Houston Post (Dem.), Aug. 28.—The *Globe-Democrat* thinks that when Congress convenes next December the only thing between the country and free coinage of silver will be the Presidential veto. The Senate passed the free-coinage Bill at the last session, and there is no reason to look for a change of sentiment in that quarter, while, of course, the House will be overwhelmingly in favor of the measure.

The white-metal men cannot secure enough votes in the Senate to prevail over the veto. The record of the old members of the Senate and what has been learned of the sentiments or predilections of the new members remove all doubt on this point. A negative from the President would be decisive of the fate of any silver bill. Moreover, partisan exigencies will compel the Republicans this winter, on the eve of the Presidential canvass, to keep their line unbroken on this as well as on other important issues and present a united front to the Democracy. The silver Senators will find it advisable not to insist on any policy which will weaken or hamper their party in the Presidential contest. They will undoubtedly postpone their crusade in favor of the white metal until after the election is over and the party recovers its lost ground in Congress and secures another lease of power in the executive branch of the Government.

This great Radical organ is powerful when it comes to a theory; but, the fact is, the country is in no mood to be trifled with. The Republican managers will not be permitted to fix campaign issues at their own sweet will, and both of the great parties of the country have got to meet all issues fairly and squarely. It is the opinion of the *Post* that the Republicans will attempt to forestall the Democrats with a compromise in favor of free coinage of silver limited to American products, which, really, is the position assumed by Mr. Cleveland in his much-discussed silver letter. He is opposed to the unlimited coinage of the white metal, but does not object to the coinage of the full capacity of the American mines. This is the conservative and true position, and, as before stated, the *Post* believes both of the great parties will come to it, and that Harrison would sign a law to carry it out.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.), Aug. 29.—It is the duty of the Pennsylvania Democratic organization to both its party and the people, as it was the duty of the Pennsylvania Republican organization, to put in the fore front of its resolutions a clear, strong, and ringing condemnation of the abuses practised under cover of our ineffective and defective State revenue and State treasury laws and an equally strong and plain denunciation of every official implicated in those abuses, backed up by the vigorous and unmistakable declaration that the personal "spoils" doctrine in the administration of the fiscal affairs of the Commonwealth shall be practised no longer except in peril of the

penal laws, with positive pledges that the laws regulating the revenue and treasury system of the Commonwealth shall be wholly in the interest of the State and not in the interest of individuals. This duty the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention made subordinate and almost absurd, putting itself in the position of attempting to let off gross offenses and offenders in light and easy fashion, under cover of pensions and tariffs and silver dodges and personal plaudits for Federal and local officers, and other irrelevant and impertinent issues, as if the public vision could be obscured and blinded in that way.

ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.), Aug. 29.—It is quite true, that the campaign on the part of the Democracy ought to be fought on State issues. The struggle is one between the people and the bosses. The main question is whether honest and faithful men shall be put in office, or men who will heed only the demands of the bosses and follow the methods of their predecessors. But the State Democratic Convention should not accept that as a reason for shirking matters of National concern. There ought to be no equivocation about the Democratic position on topics that are of moment to every true Democrat. The Democratic party is for tariff reform, which now means tariff reduction. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has not recent years left its position on this question in doubt. It is not likely to do so now. Equally plain has been the position of the party on honest money. It is opposed to free silver coinage. It stands with Grover Cleveland in the line described in his late manly and courageous letter. From this position it should not recede.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

New York Volkszeitung (Social Democratic), Aug. 27.—And now in Massachusetts, too, the People's party has been organized for the campaign. The State Central Committee has met in Boston and drawn up the appropriate resolutions. It was to be expected that in the birthplace of the Nationalist movement, and in the State where its founder resides, the Nationalists would exert a greater influence over the People's party than in any other State. The Cincinnati programme was, of course, indorsed, with all its nonsense, and the Nationalist tendencies first appear in a series of additional demands, which go further than anything that has heretofore been evolved from within the People's party. They include the following propositions:

The founding of Post-office savings banks; the enactment of laws to prevent the evasion of taxes; a progressive tax on inheritances; nationalization of railroads and other means of communication; nationalization of all branches of industry which enrich groups of individuals at the expense of the general public, with especial reference to the coal traffic, for which municipal coal yards should be established; a law forbidding the granting of municipal franchises to private corporations for a limited term of years; nationalization of manufacture, importation, and sale of all intoxicating liquors; civil service examinations for all public officers; the passing of an eight-hour law; introduction of technical education in the public schools, in connection with the other branches of instruction; equal pay for equal work; prohibition of the employment of armed private police; restriction of immigration; abolition of convict labor; woman suffrage; annual State elections; Government insurance; prohibition of the control of medical practice by any particular school; and prohibition of contracts for State and municipal public works.

Every Socialist can subscribe to nearly every one of the demands of this supplementary platform, and, in altered shape, they are found in almost all Socialistic programmes of political action.

MUNICIPAL COAL YARDS.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Aug. 29.—The Nationalists of Massachusetts are not "Looking Backward." They are doing their best to put Edward Bellamy's ideas into practice, and, considering the brief time they have had for action since organization, they have really accomplished a good deal. It is a campaign of

education they are waging, but they have not neglected, as enthusiasts unused to politics so often do, practical methods in the manufacture of public sentiment. It will be readily acknowledged that the people of Massachusetts have good cause to be grateful to the Nationalists for the law, which the latter pushed through the last Legislature in the face of bitter opposition, giving towns and cities the right to own and operate light and water works. Already the law has been resorted to by several of the smaller towns with good results. Now, their plan is to make the supply of coal a governmental function. For a beginning they petitioned the City Council of Boston to pledge the city to this novel and gigantic undertaking. The city fathers modestly declined the job, and there the matter stands. Such a revolution in business and politics as this cannot be accomplished without a tremendous struggle, and the noise of the battle is hailed by the Nationalists as a good advertisement of their cause. Even if they prevail upon Boston's city government to undertake to supply its citizens with coal, the Nationalists do not expect to reduce coal bills so much as to direct the public's eye toward the causes which operate against cheap fuel, such as the combination of coal dealers, mine operators, and railroads; and thus lead to the absorption of all these agencies by the Government.

A NATIONALIST PLATFORM.

The New Nation (Nationalist), Boston, Aug. 29.—The platform which was published to the world last Tuesday by the State Central Committee, and which will undoubtedly be substantially the lines upon which the new party will fight its battles in coming campaigns in this State, is the most important political utterance from the old Bay State that the world has listened to for two generations. It was constructed by some of the people for the people. In consequence of unwise and selfish legislation, extending over decades, society in this and other States has become stratified with offensive distinctions, degrading conditions of labor, and demoralizing conditions of opulent leisure; gamblers coin fortunes by cornering the coin of the realm; rich men dodge their taxes and hold the farmers at bay by unjust laws; railroads conspire against the peace of the community by discriminating in favor of speculators against the farmer and laborer, and at times against whole communities, as well as debauching the morals of legislators in the attempt to intrench themselves behind legal ramparts. History never before presented such rank inequalities of wealth. American people are in the habit of dealing with great subjects and solving great difficulties. They will solve this. Of the fourteen planks in the Massachusetts platform, at least nine have a distinctive Nationalistic flavor. This is sufficient in the minds of many to test the political vitality and the statesmanship of the belief which we profess. If the new party does not prove to be the peacemaker in politics for the next decade, then we miss our guess.

THE PRESIDENT'S MONTPELIER UTTERANCE.

—If those Southern Republicans who have been complaining of the President's neglect in the distribution of the spoils will peruse the open-air speech made by him at Montpelier, Vermont, on Wednesday, they will be enabled to take the measure of the man in the White House. It has been several years since a President of the United States has cast a similar slur upon any part of the American people as Benjamin Harrison cast upon the people of the South in that speech.—*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) Aug. 28.*

KANSAS REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.—The Convention of Republican clubs yesterday was largely attended, and the enthusiasm engendered will have a stimulating effect. The spirit which animated the Convention was that of stalwart Republicanism. The party was never more harmonious. A year ago the

party was largely on the defensive and the new party was aggressive; to-day the relative positions are reversed.—*Topeka Capital (Rep.)*, Aug. 27.

THIRD-PARTY SPECTRE IN THE SOUTH.—The Democratic party forms not a mere nucleus, but a veteran and thoroughly disciplined army, in which all liberty-loving citizens can fight for the great reforms which we all desire to see accomplished—an army which, in victory and defeat alike, has proved true to the interests of the whole country and of the South as part of that country. And now, when a great victory has been won and a greater is in prospect, the enemy sows dissension in our ranks. Free silver at 33½ per cent. premium over its real value, greenbackism, Government loans of money, and other delusions are used to lure the people from the Democratic flag. Surely, if the Democratic party is beaten in consequence of Southern defection in the next election, we deserve to remain forever under the heel of the Republican oppressors.—*Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)*, Aug. 28.

FOREIGN.

TRIUMPH OF THE CHILIAN CONGRESSIONALISTS.

New York Herald, Aug. 29.—Valparaiso has fallen. The struggle was both prolonged and desperate, but the Government troops were forced to surrender, and the city has been delivered into the hands of the victorious army. Within a few weeks at furthest grim-visaged war will smooth his wrinkled front, and Chili will once more enjoy the advantages of peace. The insurgents have believed in themselves from the start, and from the start Balmaceda has vainly tried to uphold a tottering cause. He excited the indignation of the people by acts which they regarded as unconstitutional and injurious to the public welfare. The opposition to his autocratic policy has steadily gained ground, and now, at last, he has gone down under it. That is the story of the Chilean insurrection in a nutshell.

CANTO'S STRATEGY.

New York Sun, Aug. 31.—The capture of Valparaiso has furnished a crowning justification for the bold but well-conceived strategy of Gen. Canto. It is hardly accurate to speak of this feat as venturing all on a desperate stroke. Had the insurgent army been repulsed, it might possibly have recrossed the Aconacagua and reembarked under the cover of the guns of its fleet for an attack at Coquimbo or elsewhere. Still, it would have suffered a heavy, if not fatal, loss of men, material, and prestige. The campaign was actually planned, by a skillful use of the entire military and naval resources of the Junta, aided by an admirably executed surprise, to put the army of Balmaceda, though in the aggregate much larger, into a false position at the outset, from which it could not recover. No doubt the blind obstinacy of the President, which had led him to reject suggestions of compromise and mediation, aided the Junta, since he probably considered himself master of the situation, and never supposed that his opponents could muster force enough to meet him where they did. Perhaps he expected a lull in operations until his new war ships should arrive from France, when he could take the aggressive in the north.

It was on the 1st of January that the Congress of Chili declared that Balmaceda was no longer the President of the Republic. Six days later, leaving Santiago by railroad, it proceeded to Valparaiso, and embarked on the fleet, which went over to the revolution in a body, whereas the army mostly stood by Balmaceda. The insurgents sailed north, captured Iquique, established themselves in the nitrate district, and there proceeded to collect the export duties. The next step was to organize and equip troops; and then lack of arms, ammunition, clothing, shoes, and provisions was seen to be serious.

However, the Junta de Gobierno, created by Congress, with Señor Montt at its head, had many wealthy citizens on its side, and some of these were in foreign lands and there aided it. The loss of the *Itata's* cargo was a grave drawback, while a depressing incident had been the destruction of the armorclad *Blanco Encalada* by Balmaceda's new torpedo vessels, *Lynch* and *Condell*, which had arrived from England. Supplies of arms at length came from foreign sources, and when the campaigning season opened, an army 8,000 strong had been equipped. The transfer of this force by sea from its rendezvous at Caldero to Quintero Bay, twenty miles north of Valparaiso, was admirably performed. In executing this stroke a skillful naval feint at Coquimbo, far to the north, caused the concentration of a large body of Balmaceda's troops there. A severe battle at Concon resulted in a heavy loss to Balmaceda's army. The aim of Gen. Canto was to reach the hills behind the city, where his batteries could command it. The manoeuvres for this purpose, as he forced his way nearer to the city, probably lost to some extent the coöperation of the fleet, which could not enter the bay on account of the fire from the forts. But the tactics of Gen. Canto proved as superior to the Government's as his strategy, and his lines were worked steadily toward Fort Callao. At length, on the 28th, Balmaceda endeavored to break through the enemy's threatening position which obviously enabled him to keep open his own communications with the fleet, and yet to break the railroad between Santiago and Valparaiso. In the desperate fighting at Piacilla the modern improved small arms and artillery which had been supplied to the insurgents proved very destructive. The upshot was the rout of the Government troops and the surrender of Valparaiso by its municipal authorities.

REVIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

New York Tribune, Aug. 30.—Balmaceda, after having been a Deputy, Senator, and Chief Minister, was elected President in September, 1886, for the term of five years. He had received the official support of the retiring President, and of the Liberal party, which was greatly strengthened after the war with Peru. An adroit politician and a radical reformer, he rallied around him all the factions of the Government party, and conducted a successful administration until the close of his third year. An official candidate himself, he followed the unfortunate precedents of Spanish-American rule by selecting, midway in his term, as his successor, one of his Ministers, who was not only inexperienced in public life, but was known to be a reckless speculator on 'Change. This candidature at once provoked resistance, and divided the Liberal party. Balmaceda, by reorganizing the Ministry, seemed to be influenced by the advice of the best men on the Government side, but this was only a temporary concession. In January, 1890, he dismissed the Ministry, which enjoyed the confidence of the Chambers, and appointed another recruited from his personal adherents in the interest of the corrupt official whom he had chosen as his successor. In May, 1890, he reorganized this Ministry by calling into his service more determined men, who would follow him to the end in a campaign against Congress. In the Chambers a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives was formed to resist the President's policy of governing without reference to the powers of the Legislature. A majority of three-fourths, of the members of Congress passed a vote of censure. The Ministry remained in office. In July, 1890, the financial supplies voted by Congress for the Administration were exhausted. By a majority of three-fourths, the Chambers refused to authorize the collection of revenues until a Ministry in accord with them should be appointed. There was an interval of nearly a month during which neither taxes nor revenues were collected. Balmaceda then yielded to the pressure of public opinion. A new Ministry was appointed and supplies were voted for six months. As soon as financial resources

were renewed Balmaceda resumed his electoral campaign in favor of his favorite, and by his appointments in the Provinces disclosed a determination to coerce the electors. The Ministry resigned, and Balmaceda recalled to his service his former accomplices. By proclaiming the close of the session of Congress, the Government released itself from votes of censure and impeachment proceedings. During a recess of Congress a delegation of seven members from each Chamber is empowered to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution and to make recommendations to the Executive. This body advised the convocation of Congress, as financial supplies had not been voted beyond the end of the year, and no authority had been conferred for maintaining the army and navy. Balmaceda refused to act upon its advice, and on January 1, 1891, established the budget for the year on his own responsibility, increased the pay of the army one-half, and began to dismiss officials in the civil service upon whose support he could not depend. This was the signal for revolution. A majority of the Chambers, without meeting formally, united in a memorial deposing the President for violations of the Constitution. The navy revolted against the Government at Valparaiso, early in January, and proclaimed its allegiance to the Congressional leaders. As a popular uprising did not follow this demonstration the fleet went north to Iquique, and with the assistance of land forces occupied, after numerous skirmishes, the nitrate provinces, securing a source of revenue for their cause, and establishing a Provisional Government. Meanwhile Balmaceda proclaimed martial law, raised an army of 30,000 men, arrested thousands of political suspects, exhausted the treasury reserves, forced one issue of depreciated paper after another upon the country, and secured the election of a new Congress and also of a successor, who was not the official candidate originally selected.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Courrier des Etats-Unis, *New York*, Aug. 29.—The results of the decennial census of Canada, just published, are mortifying to the Conservatives, who counted on a considerable augmentation of population under the régime of commercial protection, but who find that the rate of increase has relaxed considerably during the last ten years, the gain having been only 11½ per cent., as compared with 17½ per cent. in the previous decade. The revelation is the more bitterly felt because the increment in the United States has been 24 per cent., and, without doubt, a certain proportion of this increase consists of emigrants from Canada. This movement can be easily computed. Canada, in the course of the ten years, has received 850,000 immigrants, while the growth of her population has been only 500,000, notwithstanding the extraordinary birth-rate of the country, and the fact that it exceeds the rate of mortality beyond the average elsewhere. The *Toronto Globe* says, in reference to the exodus across the frontier, that the great question is to learn how to prevent the people from deserting the country after having been reared and educated and equipped with the power of earning money to pay the debts that have been incurred on their account. In Ontario, the most prosperous of the provinces, the augmentation since the last census has been confined principally to the city of Toronto. The Canadian Government has spent money with the greatest prodigality for the purpose of stimulating European immigration; it has given away millions in railroad subsidies for the development of Manitoba and the Northwest provinces; it has furnished free or reduced passages to intending settlers from Europe; and yet the result can only be considered as deplorable. Several of the provinces have nothing to show for their sacrifices but an increased debt. The Maritime Provinces find themselves compelled to reduce their representation in Parliament, New Brunswick losing two members, and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island one

each. Manitoba, on the contrary, is entitled to one additional seat. The facts brought out by the census will naturally furnish the advocates of a more liberal commercial policy in the relations between Canada and the United States with a powerful argument. It will probably be the starting point for a rapid decline in the policy of protection, which might more justly be called the policy of isolation, that was inaugurated by Sir John Macdonald and will be persisted in, it is said, by his successor, Mr. Abbott, as long as he shall remain in power. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether he can maintain that attitude for a long time, since it has been shown by the indisputable evidence that is coming to light to be more and more untenable.

THE MORAL.

London (Ont.) Advertiser (Lib.), Aug. 28.—After having our debt doubled in the last twelve years and our general taxation enormously increased in order, as we have been told, to provide work for our native population and coax Old World people to settle among us, we are met with the statement that the population has only increased from 4,324,810 in 1881 to 4,823,444 in 1891. A few weeks since, the Department of Agriculture presented a report to Parliament, showing that since 1881 the number of settlers who entered Canada, with the avowed determination of settling here, was 886,000. Add the natural increase, and we should now have a total population of at least 6,290,000, or 1,400,000 more than we now have. An overwhelming proportion of these 1,400,000 have gone to the States. Instead of preventing the exodus, therefore, the high tax policy has added to it manifold. Talk about annexation! Why, Canadians have been voluntarily annexing themselves to the United States in the last dozen years to such an extent that, if a change is not speedily brought about, annexation will be an accomplished fact. We have but to keep up our present system of restricted trade, wholesale squandering, and pilfering of public resources, and annexation cannot be avoided. Canada will prosper and progress as she should just so soon as the monopolist system is overthrown and the people are allowed to make the most of their earnings under a Government pledged to rule with economy and honesty. Economy and honesty never go hand in hand with monopoly.

NOW IT IS NICARAGUA'S TURN.

New Orleans Times-Democrat, Aug. 27.—It looks almost as if it were a decree of fate that no one of the States to the south of us, whether of Central or South America, should ever enjoy more than a half dozen years of immunity from revolution. Salvador and Guatemala and Honduras and Brazil and the Argentine Republic have all had their turn at internal fighting within a few years. Mexico is said by those who are acquainted with the situation in that republic to stand on a volcano which may at any time break out into flame; Chili has been in the throes of civil strife for nearly twelve months; and now Nicaragua has been the scene of rioting which promises well for the inauguration of internal hostilities between the two leading parties in the country. The two parties referred to are the Progressists, or Liberal party, and the Iglesiasistas, or Roman Catholic party. The headquarters of the Progressists are in the City of Granada, while Leon and Managua are the strongholds of the Clerical party. The City of Granada has generally furnished the country with a President—a rule strictly adhered to until two years and a half ago, when the then President, Carazo, mysteriously died, and Senator Sacasa, a Clerical, was chosen to fill out his unexpired term. Sacasa succeeded also, by questionable practices it is alleged, in securing his election last November to the full term, and the Progressists, it seems, have been preparing a scheme to have him ousted from office at the elections this coming November. President Sacasa, it appears, has got wind of

their scheme, and, as the best means of frustrating it, he issued orders to his police—whose main function appears to be to interpose at elections in favor of the existing Government—to arrest two ex Presidents, Chamorro and Zavala, and Anselmo Rivas, the most influential journalist of the country, to lead them to the frontier, and to inform them that death would be the penalty of their being found in their native land at a later date. His Progressist opponents have been reduced to silence; but that they are going to accept that state of things as final, since they claim to be more powerful in the State than the President and his Clerical party, is not for a moment to be believed.

GLADSTONIAN HOPES.

Christian Union, Aug. 29.—In the recent speech of Sir William Harcourt, at a dinner given by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Brand, the successful candidate in the by-election at Wisbech, Sir William began by showing that out of the eighty-eight by-elections during the last five years the Liberals have won twenty seats, the Unionists only one. If we compare the actual number of votes cast in the by-elections, we find that the Liberals polled 196,000, the Unionists 179,000; that is, instead of a Unionist majority of 9,000, there now appears a Liberal majority of 15,000. That the Conservatives are well aware of their impending danger is shown by their concessions of late to public feeling in regard to legislation. Apart from the Irish question, the Conservatives have shown a disposition to consider, if not actually to adopt, steps which would formerly have been thought radical in the extreme. Even on the Irish question they have shown not a little leaning toward conciliation, as was shown by Mr. Balfour's proposals for local government in Ireland. The Free Education Act was another step in the direction of Liberalism. Still another, and probably a more important, departure in Conservative ideas is seen in the inclination to take some steps toward labor legislation. It is well known that the radical wing of the Liberal party has long been impatient with the fact that the Irish question has pushed aside social and labor problems. It is not at all improbable—and it would be quite in line with the history of political methods in England—that the Conservative party may step in and make a strong effort to regain its lost popularity by going further in the direction of labor legislation than their opponents have as yet seen fit to do.

FORTIFYING THE MEUSE.

New York Times, Aug. 30.—The action of the Belgian Senate in appropriating the \$15,000,000 required for completing the defensive works on the line of the Meuse—consoling itself meanwhile by a vote of censure on Gen. Brialmont for having underrated the cost—shows the value set upon completing these fortifications at the earliest moment. The movement for the defense of the Meuse took form only four years ago, when a war between France and Germany seemed nearer than it does now and when an impression somehow gained currency that the extent to which the frontier between these countries had been fortified would lead one or the other of them to flank it by a march through Belgium. Assuming that such a violation of Belgian neutrality was possible, the Meuse River, running from the French frontier across to Holland, naturally suggested itself as a line of defense, protecting Liège, Namur, Maestricht, and other points on the river and covering Brussels and Antwerp in the rear. Gen. Brialmont planned a series of small forts, in well-chosen positions, to be defended by small garrisons that could aid each other and the field army. He recommended in addition steel cupolas, with heavy revolving guns, as tried by him experimentally in Roumania; but the main point was independent works, the loss of one of which would not endanger the rest, yet so related and supplemented as to help each other and the field

forces. The principle of disappearing guns, dispersed or in couples, instead of massed, but under central electrical control, was also urged. Supposing that 50,000 men could be kept under arms at all times, and that 100,000 or 120,000 men could be relied upon under stress of war, the garrisons of Antwerp, Termonde, Diest, and other points at the north, with those of Charleroi, Namur, Liège, and other points on the Meuse, would apparently require more than half the available forces; but those at the points first named might be sent forward in the first instance to the Meuse Valley and the railroad running through it.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FAVORED NATION CLAUSE.—England threatens to nullify the effects of our new reciprocity treaties with the Spanish-American countries by demanding of the latter that they admit British goods on the same terms as those of the United States, according to the treaties which promise her the same trade privileges as are given to "the most favored nation." It is an English bluff, but it will succeed if the Spanish Government and the South American Republics are simple enough to be awed by it, or if they fear that the United States may not support them in defying it. Mr. Blaine undertook a big contract in trying to establish reciprocity with Spanish America. The country is ready to stand by a statesman of courage—not that it requires much courage nowadays to make England back square down from any pretensions on this continent.—*Boston Pilot, Aug. 29.*

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

LATER ESTIMATE OF EUROPE'S WHEAT SHORTAGE.

William E. Bear's Letter in Bradstreet's, Aug. 29.—I should make the net European deficiency of wheat much greater than I made it three weeks ago, because crops have since been injured by storms, persistent wet weather, and mildew, while the rye crop has been shown to be even worse than it was then supposed to be, and disease has attacked the potato crop, greatly reducing expectations of the production of that substitute for grain as food. Early threshings in France and Spain, too, prove that the wheat crop is smaller than the lowest anticipations, and the most recent reports from Roumania, Italy, and Switzerland are less satisfactory than earlier reports were. On the other hand, the advance in the price of wheat has increased the probability of maize and barley being used extensively instead of wheat and rye as food. With all due allowance for this consideration, I should now put the net European deficiency of wheat at fully 320,000,000 bushels, instead of 281,000,000 bushels, as in my previous estimate. The fears of extensive famine in India have been allayed, though not the fear of scarcity in certain districts. If America and India can send to Europe 206,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour reckoned as wheat, there will be about 104,000,000 bushels to obtain from South America, Canada, Australasia, Algeria, Egypt, Asia Minor and Persia. The quantity named is considerably greater than there is any reason to expect from these countries, and in my opinion the reserve stocks of wheat throughout the world will have to be drawn upon more nearly to exhaustion than they have been before within the memory of the oldest observer. It is utterly improbable that there will be a diminished consumption of wheat and rye in Russia equal to the enormous deficiency in rye. Less rye will necessarily be eaten, but more wheat, and the wheat crop is also a very short one. The German Government has ordered the use of wheat for bread for the army. Besides, it is misleading to state that the deficiency of rye is chiefly in Russia, as the crop is a very short one in every country in Europe which grows it at all extensively. In Germany, for example, even the opponents of the demand for the abolition

of the grain duties admit that the rye crop is about 20 per cent. below the average. Last year there was a deficiency of wheat, as is proved by the diminished reserve stocks, and this year the European crop is more than 200,000,000 bushels less.

SIGN OF A PREMIUM ON GOLD.

Rural New Yorker, New York, Aug. 29.—In the loan market in New York City it has become quite common of late to make a difference in the interest on loans payable in gold and in dollars. At present, while the rate on notes running a year and payable in gold, is usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., that on the same class of notes payable in dollars is six per cent., and the discrimination is likely to become general throughout the country. This is the first visible manifestation of the effects of the movement in favor of the free coinage of silver. The extra $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. represents the amount of risk from the chance that, before the maturity of the loan, the country will be on a silver or at least off a gold basis. We shall be off a gold basis whenever gold commands any premium, however small, over "current funds," and, strictly speaking, we shall be on a silver basis only when gold commands a premium over "current funds" equal to the difference between gold bullion and silver bullion—about 24 per cent. at present.

THE TREASURY AND CROP-MOVING.

Chicago Inter Ocean, Aug. 28.—The season for crop-moving is now fairly begun. For some days now our Chicago banks have felt the pressure of their country correspondents for small bills for use in paying the farmers for their wheat. With extraordinarily heavy crops and better prices than usual the call for small bills will be beyond precedent. Secretary Foster knows enough about the agricultural situation to appreciate the financial situation also. To facilitate matters, he recently notified the Western bankers that the United States Treasury would furnish the necessary kinds of money and charge only 15 cents per \$1,000 for transportation, quite a saving over ordinary bank rates (75 cents per \$1,000). As a consequence, the Western banks have largely trusted their New York correspondents to deposit to their accounts in the Subtreasury the amounts required for shipment.

AN ALLEGED SHREWD OPERATION.

Chicago Herald, Aug. 28.—Secretary Foster saw his chance to replenish his gold balance. He got word to Western bankers that the Treasury Department would ship currency to any part of the West for 15 cents per \$1,000. Immediately the Western banks began to inclose with every draft on New York an order to ship through the Treasury. When the New York banks went to the Subtreasury in that city to deposit money for shipment, they found that the Assistant Treasurer insisted upon the deposit of gold coin or gold certificates. When they protested they were told that such was the practice. The Treasury held on to the gold, and telegraphed orders on the Western Subtreasuries and Government depositories to send greenbacks to the banks ordering currency. The bankers found out how the Secretary was working the game, and began to consider how they should get even. Mr. Foster got wind of this, and, not wishing to precipitate a conflict, modified his policy so far as to accept deposits for shipment West one-half in gold and gold certificates, and one-half in greenbacks. And so there is a truce between the Treasury and the banks for the present. Why was it necessary for the Secretary to resort to this sharp practice? For two reasons: First, because it is not unlikely that he will be called upon to pay out \$30,000,000 for called bonds next month, and as the holders have a right to demand coin it will be well to have a good deal more gold than the \$100,000,000 required to be held against the greenbacks. He is now reported to have nearly \$29,500,000

more. Second, because the gold receipts are very small. And here we come to the important point. Why are the gold receipts so small? Because people who have tariff taxes to pay are not so free with their gold as they were a year ago. Instead of paying over 90 per cent. gold and less than 10 per cent. in currency, as they were voluntarily doing then in New York, they are paying not much more than 10 per cent. in gold and nearly 90 per cent. in currency. This clearly indicates a lack of faith in the stability of the gold standard. And when the Secretary of the Treasury feels constrained to outwit the bankers in order to strengthen the gold reserve, and even then finds the Treasury with \$56,000,000 less gold than it held free a year ago, confidence in the stability of the gold basis is likely to be somewhat impaired. In this view of the case the Secretary's smart performance is not at all funny. If the gold receipts should be still further reduced in consequence, probably it will not seem so funny to the Secretary himself.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

New York Herald, Aug. 30.—The action taken by the American Bar Association to secure uniform legislation in the several States is a timely move in an important direction. There are many subjects on which such uniformity is highly desirable—bankruptcy, commercial paper, wills, etc.—but none of more pressing importance or of closer concern to the people than marriage and divorce. One law of marriage and divorce for one people would seem to be as much a matter of course as a uniform system of currency. Yet the American people are subject in their domestic relations to forty odd codes of law, an anomaly not found in any other civilized country in the world. If these various statutes were uniform, or nearly so, it would make little difference how many there were. But scarcely two of them are alike, and many of them present conflicts that give rise to grave evils. Cases are constantly arising in which only the courts can determine whether a woman is a wife or a mistress, a widow or a false claimant; whether children are legitimate or otherwise; whether certain persons are heirs or not. This doubt arises from the uncertainty of the law as to what constitutes a valid marriage. In one State a formal ceremony is required; in another a mere verbal agreement of the parties is sufficient. Still greater evils are presented by the variety of statutes relating to divorce. In some States the divorce laws are so rigid that it is difficult to sever the marriage tie. In others the marital obligation is as easily thrown off as taken on. In New York there is but one ground of divorce. Elsewhere a dozen may be found, including the most trivial things. In one State the applicant must show a year's residence. In another six, or even three, months will do. Here divorced defendants are forbidden, there they are free, to marry again. Whether severance of the marriage relation should be made difficult or easy is a point on which opinions differ and will differ. But there can be no question that the law of divorce should be the same for every State of the Union. It should be no easier to get a divorce in Dakota than in New York, no harder to get one in Pennsylvania than in Illinois. The true remedy is a National law of marriage and divorce. But that law can come only from Congress, when it has been empowered to legislate on the subject by a Constitutional amendment. The adoption of such an amendment is out of the question in the near future. The only remaining course is uniform legislation in the several States. To bring about this legislation is the task undertaken by the American Bar Association. Like all great reforms, the progress of this one must be slow. But the cause is steadily gaining strength and popularity. Never has there been greater reason for its success, now that

the courts of one State are beginning to question the validity of divorces granted in another to persons who have gone there for no other purpose than to get a divorce.

ATTACK ON TRIAL BY JURY.

New York Sun, Aug. 29.—The American Bar Association has been in session this week at Boston. On Wednesday the Committee on Remedial Procedure presented a report recommending the support of the legislation which should provide for a verdict by three-fourths of the jury in civil cases. After a long discussion the Association decided to postpone the further consideration of the question until its next annual meeting. In support of the proposition to allow a three-fourths verdict, the principal argument seems to be that it will render it impossible for one jurymen to stand in the way of a verdict. Practical experience shows, however, that the comparative number of disagreements brought about by the action of one juror is very small indeed. The advantage of requiring a unanimous verdict is that, in doubtful cases, one member or two members of the jury, by refusing to concur at once with the views of the others, may insure an adequate discussion of the facts, such as could not be had under other circumstances. The full and fair deliberation frequently results in changing the views of the entire body. No doubt, improvements may be effected in the direction of securing more intelligent jurors than are always now obtainable in the great cities. This could be done perhaps by shortening the term of service to a week, by lessening the number of exemptions, and by enforcing the performance of jury duty on the part of all those legally liable to perform it, consulting however, so far as possible, the convenience of the citizen in respect to the time of the year in which he should desire to serve. But, so far as the main features of the jury system are concerned, the best thing to do with it is to let it absolutely alone.

FIRST SUGGEST A BETTER PLAN.

Lewiston Journal, Aug. 28.—It is no new suggestion; but the argument of Prof. Alfred Russell, D.D., of Michigan, at the American Bar Association meeting in Boston, in favor of abolishing juries, will attract much attention and give new courage to the anti-jury advocates, none of whom, by the way, have devised a satisfactory substitute for the jury system.

SOCIALISM THE HOPE OF THE CAPITALIST.

The People, New York, Aug. 30.—The fate of the small farmer differs in no essential particular from that of the small capitalist. That a difference should seem to exist, results simply from the difference in the nature of the capital employed by each. The capitalist engaged in industry collapses wholly when he fails to pay his debts. He is wiped out. Some 10,000 of them were driven to the wall in 1890 in the United States, 82.3 per cent. of whom were small capitalists. It is different with the farmer. His principal capital being land, he retains a foothold long after he has become insolvent. Consequently, there is no weeding out in the country to the extent there is in the city. And why does the city small capitalist collapse? For reasons identical with those that bear down his agricultural counterpart. He also works in defiance of the law that compels coöperation, or monopoly, or concentration of capital; he also is undersold by the big capitalist, who produces more cheaply. And as to his condition in the stubborn, blind struggle against economic evolution, he, like the farmer, is ground down and is bereft of the comforts of civilization. In view of this, the movement that perceives distress only in one class, or attributes the general distress primarily to the distress of the farming class, is a delusion. In view of this, the solution of the problem for both is the same—the establishment of the coöperative commonwealth.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—Is Socialism to find recognition at the World's Fair at Chicago? It would seem so. The president of the American Federation of Labor has extended to the Socialist Congress at Brussels a formal invitation to hold a session during our Columbian Exhibition. It is very questionable if this is wise. This association has ceased to be a distinctively labor organization. Its members at the Brussels Conference put labor in the background, and gave prominence to wild theories of government and to revolutionary schemes. Their hobby seemed to be that the world must be turned upside down, and that there can be no happiness for the laboring classes until conditions are reversed by the rich becoming poor and the poor rich. Similar ideas are proclaimed by Socialists throughout Europe, and too often in our own land. We have enough of them now, without having such sentiments echoed to the skies by representatives from abroad during the celebration of the discovery of a land noted for its constitutional liberty, orderly government, and fair dealing with mankind. What we want, then, is the dominance of a patriotic spirit and of a devotion to human welfare which shall find expression in a full and just recognition of national as well as of individual rights and in a desire to build up, not destroy, the institutions, agencies, and principles by which nations and communities advance in material, intellectual, moral, and religious development.

THE BRITISH WORKMAN AND SOCIALISM.

Edinburgh Scotsman, Aug. 22.—The British artisan has all the inducements moving the more highly trained laborer to decline to place himself under a system in which he would bear the burden of others as well as his own. It is to be supposed, therefore, that, in spite of the foolish sayings and mischievous doings of the New Unionism, British labor, as a body, will continue to refuse to be converted to the new creed, or to depart from the healthy and expansive system of individualism which is so much in harmony with the independent spirit of the race, and which has in practice so wonderfully aided to develop the prosperity of the country, and especially the prosperity of its working classes.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE LEAGUE OF CHURCH AND SALOON.

The Voice, New York, Sept. 3.—The time has come for a new warfare. The ungodly league between churches and saloons must be broken, if the churches have to be split from turret to foundation stone. A church that will palter or stammer in the presence of 140,000 gaping hells in America is an enemy to God and a menace to the moral health of the nation. The minister that supports by his ballot or his silence the policy of license or a license party is no longer worthy to be a religious instructor or moral guide. The time has come when the truth must be shown in all its nakedness. The saloon exists because it is legalized and protected. Its legalization rests upon the voters of America. Men who deliberately shut their eyes to this fact are unfit to take communion at God's table. If we cannot condone this sin in a party or a political leader, much less can we do it in a church or a minister.

If the saloon-keepers are "poisoners-general," as John Wesley said, those who commission them for this business stand side by side with them in their guilt. If they are "traffickers in human blood," as Lyman Beecher said, thousands of ministers and about 4,000,000 professed followers of Christ have on their hands the same blood and have nothing like the same stress of temptation to palliate their guilt. "This question should not be drag-

ged into the pulpit." In God's name, isn't murder to be dragged into the pulpit and censured? Men and brethren, there are stains of blood on the pulpit. There is blood in the pews. The foundation stones are wet with it. What is to be done about it? There is but one thing to do. The guilt which we refuse to share politically is one which we should refuse to share religiously. The Church must be purged of this guilt. The guilt of the Church remains so long as a man who deliberately supports the legislation of drunkard-making is allowed to remain in its pulpits or in its pews. A blood-guilty Church is even worse than a blood-guilty party. If any church or any minister or church paper refuses hereafter to free itself or himself from complicity with this "traffic in human blood," every true Prohibitionist, in our opinion, ought to repudiate such a church or minister or paper, and withdraw his or her support. We want some sanctified cursing done. "Curse ye Meroz," said the angel of the Lord, "curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

One thing more. A few years ago, J. W. Bruce, of Canastota, N. Y., said that the Church is the bulwark of the rum power. We criticized Mr. Bruce for the utterance. We want to apologize to him now. His vision was clearer than ours. Thank heaven there are churches (a very few) and ministers (also few) who are shining exceptions; but the controlling, dominant power of every large denomination in America is in league with the saloons and slums of our land, and that league is ratified yearly at the ballot-box.

The attitude of the churches of America is the bulwark of the rum traffic.

God pity us; it is the truth.

NEW YORK LIQUOR MEN'S EXCISE PROPOSALS.

New York Tablet, Aug. 29.—The revolt of the liquor dealers of New York City against the blackmailing régime of Tammany Hall, instead of abating, is growing in intensity, much to the dismay of the bosses. The liquor men propose to resist this system of robbery in the future, and, as they control the politics of this city, all they need to accomplish their purpose is organization and action at the polls. They purpose to secure, as a beginning, the equalization of the license laws, and the passage of a law governing Sunday selling. The object of the first measure is to make the owners of the buildings wherein liquor is sold take out the license. The liquor dealer does not by this mean to evade the tax, for the landlord would in that case add the license to the rent. But when the landlord is compelled to take out the license, he will be held responsible for the character of the saloon to be opened, and disreputable people will in that case find it more difficult to engage in the business. The movement in regard to the regulation of liquor-selling on Sunday is also of imperative necessity. The sentiment among the liquor dealers who are now working for reform in the matter is, that the saloons should be allowed to keep open on Sundays during certain hours of the day. Let the saloons be closed, and the private entrance be left open to the public. Then the system of excise and police corruption will be removed; there will no longer be a premium on law breaking, and the amount of liquor sold will not be any greater than what is sold now. We have no fault to find with those who maintain that Sunday selling should be prohibited. But such prohibition is impossible in large cities and towns. The working classes, too, not without reason, demand the right of procuring liquid refreshments on Sunday, if they desire them. The abuse of permitting spies to sneak or force their way into liquor saloons, and to arrest the occupant, should be suppressed. No man should be arrested in his own house without a warrant. The law requiring this should apply to the liquor dealer as well as to every other member of the community. The liquor

dealers have it in their power to abolish this practice, and now that they have awakened to a sense of their own folly in maintaining in office a set of officials who exist only to rob them, we trust they will not cease in their efforts until they can conduct their business without being subject to the harpies of corruption and fraud.

MAYOR GRANT'S PLEDGE.

New York Tribune, Sept. 2.—In making an address of welcome to the liquor-dealers Mayor Grant was not altogether a free agent. What he said must be looked upon, not necessarily as his personal views, but as the official expression of Tammany Hall's sentiments toward the saloons. The main feature of the Mayor's address was the declaration in favor of opening liquor-shops during "certain hours" on Sunday. The question of Sunday opening will inevitably be pressed upon the next Legislature, and the liquor men will of course call upon the Tammany representatives to redeem this pledge.

PATRIOTS OPEN TO NEGOTIATION.

Wine and Spirit Gazette, New York, Aug. 28.—The political party which desires to carry the State of New York this fall will have to submit a solution of the excise question in such terms as will carry the conviction to the people that the party declarations on this point are not mere phrases, but expressions of honest intent. It is betraying no secret to say that the confidence of the liquor dealers in Democratic promises is shaken. Among the issues of the hour which call for settlement may be mentioned the regulation of the sale of liquor on Sunday, a modification of the civil damage act in a just and fair spirit, a statute securing the better enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors by extending the prohibitory clause to the instigator of the offense, and statutory relief from arbitrary and onerous regulations of Excise Boards, which are of little practical value, but are used chiefly as an instrument for molesting and harassing the liquor dealers for the purpose of making them pliant.

These are some of the pressing issues on excise legislation, for which a solution ought to be offered in the formal declarations made by the political parties in their platforms, and on which the candidates for office, from Assemblyman to Governor, are expected to take a stand in unequivocal terms.

PARTIAL PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Aug. 28. A sentiment has developed in the present Legislature of Georgia which gives ground for the belief that the Farmers' Alliance of that State is hostile to the liquor traffic, and will, if it obtains control of the next Legislature, abolish it altogether—so far as it can be done by legislation. Georgia already has a local option law, and a majority of the counties have "gone dry." Probably the other counties would do so if they were controlled by the Alliance. The white farmers, as a rule, are opposed to the sale of liquor on account of its demoralizing effect upon labor. Reason and experience teach that farm hands do much better when liquor is out of their reach. Those who crave liquor and are able to buy it by the gallon, can supply themselves, law or no law. During the present session of the Legislature there have been introduced several temperance bills of a peculiar nature. One is intended to prevent physicians from getting drunk, another to keep druggists sober, and still another to restrain judges and other court officials from imbibing too freely. One bill has passed which is a close approach to actual prohibition in the rural districts. It prohibits the sale of alcoholic liquors within three miles of any church or school-house, outside of incorporated towns. This will have the effect of restricting the liquor traffic almost exclusively to towns. Another bill has been

introduced which was intended as a burlesque on the one last mentioned. It provides that no intoxicants shall be sold within three miles of the State capital. It is said, however, to be receiving serious consideration. Should it become a law, Atlanta will become a temperance city again.

THE DRINK PROBLEM SOLVING ITSELF.

New York Post, Sept. 1.—High license is generally conceded to be the most practicable method of dealing with this problem through legislation which has yet been devised, but in those States where it has been longest tried it has not realized the expectations that were reasonably entertained. It is better than low license, and better than a dead-letter prohibition, but it generally does not prove so efficient as was hoped. The result is that the popular mind is unsettled and chaotic as to the whole subject of liquor legislation. But despite the disappointment as to the results of legislation, felt by advocates of prohibition and of high license alike, it is a fact that there is a steady growth of temperance in the community. In other words, men are growing more temperate, not because the law says that they shall not have a chance to get drunk, but because public sentiment impresses upon them the conviction that they cannot afford to get drunk. It is by strengthening this sentiment that the work of temperance reform is to be chiefly prosecuted. Tell a man the law says he shall not get drunk, and he is quite likely to do it out of spite; convince him that it doesn't pay to get drunk, and no law will be needed.

WHEREIN PROHIBITION IS A FAILURE.

Boston Traveller, Aug. 28.—"Prohibition is a failure!" is the shout that goes out from the saloon, and the echo of it is heard in the subservient newspapers and the political circles that are under the influence of appetite or cowardice, or controlled by men ready for trading. That the law is not strictly enforced is urged in evidence, but no law ever was, except the immutable laws of God, and yet we do not call human laws failures because lawless and wicked and weak men break or evade them. And again, we are told that prohibition is a failure, because in many places where it is the law public sentiment is against it, and appetite and greed lead men to break it, and public officials are induced by sympathy or bribery to close their eyes, and violate their obligations to society and their oaths of office. These things do, indeed, show that there has been a failure. The community that winks at violations of law is a failure; the officials which ignore such violations are failures; the party that helps and encourages the violation of law is a failure; the newspaper that lacks principle—whatever its financial standing may be—is a failure; the tippler, like the seller, is a failure. The thing that is right is never a failure.

AN INCOMPLETE FAILURE.

Union Signal, Chicago, Aug. 27.—We lately spent a week in Maine, with eyes and ears open, to discover whether prohibition did prohibit. We heard many complaints about non-enforcement of law, both prohibitory and for scientific temperance instruction, and doubtless they were just, for laws will not enforce themselves, and even Maine has not reached that blessed stage when every officer elected does his whole duty unflinchingly. But a few facts convinced us that even a partial enforcement of prohibition is better than the best high license can offer. When we find a State absolutely free from distilleries and breweries, cities with no open saloons, and hotels with hundreds of guests yet without a bar; when we hear men, fathers of families, who have grown up in Maine, say they have never in their lives seen any one drink a glass of liquor, we think prohibition does prohibit.

COMMENTS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA PLATFORM.—The Prohibition party of Pennsylvania held its State convention at Harrisburg, last Wednesday, and issued a declaration of principles, which embraces about everything in the political calendar. The third plank of the platform declares "that to license or tax the liquor business increases its power for evil." It is too well known to-day to admit of any dispute, or even to require any argument, that high license is a practical solution of the vexatious question of temperance. The last plank of the Pennsylvania platform states that "the suppression of the liquor traffic is the dominant political issue in Nation and State." The promotion of temperance is a great moral question, but it does not, and should not, enter the political field.—*Petersburg Index-Appeal, Aug. 28.*

PROPOSED GERMAN LIQUOR LAW.—German legislators have a bill under consideration for the suppression of drunkenness. The measure proposes to place habitual drunkards under the restraint of special guardians. The statements that drunkenness is rarely known in the German empire can evidently be taken with some grains of allowance. The evil must be of considerable magnitude when it becomes a subject of Government legislation.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, Aug. 29.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE MCQUEARY CASE REOPENED.

Columbus Dispatch, Aug. 28.—Interest in the case of the Rev. Howard McQueary, the Cleveland Episcopalian divine charged with heresy, is likely to be soon reawakened. Bishop Leonard pronounced Mr. McQueary's sentence on the 18th of March, wherein it was decreed that if within six months the heretical minister should not present to the Bishop "satisfactory evidence that he will not teach and publish the views concerning the virgin birth and the resurrection" which he had previously expressed, and for which he was tried and found guilty of heresy, he should be deposed from the ministry. The stipulated period will expire on the 18th of September, and, since there is no likelihood that Mr. McQueary will retract, it is probable that interesting developments will ensue. It is announced that Mr. McQueary will contest the legality of the Bishop's act of deposition, on grounds of the ecclesiastical and the civil law. The contention is that only three sentences are provided by the canons of the church applicable to heresy, being admonition, suspension, or degradation. Sentence of suspension having been pronounced, Mr. McQueary maintains that the Bishop cannot pronounce two or three distinct sentences for one charge, and this he proposes by the aid of counsel to prove in civil proceedings, if necessary.

LEGEND OF THE HOLY COAT AT TRÈVES.

London Tablet (Cath.), Aug. 22.—According to the traditions which gather venerable around this ancient and most sacred relic, St. Helen, sent the garment to Agritius, Bishop of Trèves, at the end of the 4th century. The written documents do not go back further than the 12th century. There seems to be the record of an ivory diptych, a work of the Roman decadence, representing pictorially the bringing of the Trèves relics into the town by St. Helen. Be that as it may, there seems to be little difficulty in accounting for the lack of documents during the early centuries, for the custom of the West in regard to relics was invariably the same; they were never, or very seldom, transferred or touched, and during troubled times they were carefully concealed. Thus it came about that tradition, itself a

strong testimony to authenticity, could in these circumstances be the only testimony. In the year 1196, Archbishop John rediscovered the chest containing the holy robe. After 1512, the relic seems to have been subjected to various translations, and it returned finally to Trèves in 1810, having been away from that town for a century. The extreme antiquity of the garment was evident; the color was brown both inside and outside, though this had become bleached by time in several portions of the woven stuff. There was no trace anywhere of a seam; only, on account of the material having worn away, the back has been covered over with some light material. It may be added that, when the relic was publicly exposed in 1810, more than 200,000 pilgrims flocked to see it; at the last exposition, in 1844, the number overpassed 1,000,000. The Trèves relic claims to be the very garment, *tunica inconsutilis*, worn by Christ on Calvary.

WHY A CATHOLIC CANNOT BE PRESIDENT.

Catholic Mirror, Baltimore, Aug. 29.—Where shall we look for a great statesman of national fame professing the Catholic faith? Catholics have served the country faithfully and well in most important positions—in the army and navy, as legislators, in the judiciary, and in nearly every place of honor and responsibility in the public service—and they are serving the Government and nation to-day by millions, in unofficial capacities; but at the same time it must be said they are without representatives upon whom, under the usual formula for selecting candidates, the high honor of the standard-bearer of one of the great parties in the contest for national supremacy could be consistently or reasonably conferred. If it were otherwise; if there were Catholics eminently conspicuous in public affairs, possessing the qualifications essential to political leadership, we do not believe that the fact of their religious faith would constitute an insurmountable obstacle to success. We fail to perceive that Catholics, as citizens, have any reason to complain of the existing state of things, until it can be demonstrated by a practical test that an otherwise powerful candidate is debarred on account of his religious convictions from the realization of a proper and praiseworthy political ambition.

DR. BUCKLEY ON THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.

Christian Advocate, New York, Sept. 3.—The Apostle gives as the first reason why woman is not "to usurp authority over the man," "For Adam was first formed, then Eve" (1 Tim., ii, 13). On that authority, which no orthodox Christian dare deny, we affirm that woman's subjection does not rest exclusively on her part in inducing her husband to eat the forbidden fruit. As to the first part of the curse, it was not that women should become mothers, but that their sorrows should be multiplied therein, that children should be a cause of almost ceaseless anxiety to them. As to the second, her subjection before she and her husband sinned was in a state of innocence. But when sin entered all was disarranged and marred. Her desire is still toward her husband, but both have fallen. His headship and her subjection before the fall were perfectly coordinated, spontaneous, and satisfactory. Since the fall the husband is often imperious and unjust, the wife frequently restive and restless. Those who declare to the Christian wife that she is no longer to be "in subjection to her husband," who teach her to claim authority equal to that of man, are doing her and the world vast harm. The headship of man and the coordination of woman to that headship are for this life only. A headship admitting equality of influence there may be and is in every true marriage; but a headship possessed by one of two admitting equality of government in each over the other is self-contradictory and inconceivable.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Aldrich (Thomas Bailey), The Poems of. Frank Dempster Sherman. *Century*, Sept., 6 pp. Critical review.
- Brown (Nathan). The Missionary in Assam. Prof. Max Müller. *New Rev.* London, Aug., 9 pp. Sketch of his life and labors in Assam.
- Burgess (Edward) and His Work. A. G. McVey. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 14 pp. Illus. Biographical paper—the well-known yacht designer.
- Philip, Pontiac, and Tecumseh. Caroline Christine Stecker. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 11 pp. Comparison of the three Indian chiefs named, and discussion of their plans for Indian Union.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Author's Complaints and Publisher's Profits. Geo. H. Putnam. *Forum*, Sept., 12½ pp. As a general thing, authors have very little reason for complaint.
- California, The University of. Charles Howard Shinn. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 13 pp. Illus. Descriptive article.
- Ethics, The Summer School of, at Plymouth. *Review of Reviews*, Sept. General statement of the work of the school.
- Extension Teaching at Brown University. John Howard Appleton. *University Extension*, Aug., 3 pp.
- Girls, Physical Hindrances to Teaching Girls. Charlotte W. Porter. *Forum*, Sept., 9 pp. Points out the causes of the girl's unfitness for intellectual work.
- Italian Old Masters. Francia, Ghirlandaio. W. J. Stillman. *Century*, Sept., 10 pp. Illus. Sketches their artistic careers.
- Love and Fiction. Paul Bourget. *New Rev.*, London, Aug., 9 pp. Examination of the question: Is the art of fiction possible without the interest derived from love?
- Newspapers (Country). E. W. Howe. *Century*, Sept., 6 pp. A humorous and thoughtful article by the editor of the *Albion Globe*.
- Psychology, A Question in. The Rev. J. J. Quinn. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Sept., 5 pp. Observations on the Origin of Ideas as explained by the Scholastics.
- School (An American Boy's)—What It Should Be. The Rev. Henry A. Coit, D.D. *Forum*, Sept., 11 pp.
- Technological Education in the United States. Prof. H. W. Tyler, of the Mass. Institute of Technology. *Forum*, Sept., 10 pp. The growth of technological schools since the founding of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., in 1824.
- University (the New American), Ideals of. President David S. Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. *Forum*, Sept., 5 pp. Shows the advantages of the New University over the older schools.
- University Extension, American Women and. E. L. Head. *University Extension*, Aug., 6 pp. Defines the position taken by the women of this country in regard to the movement.
- University Extension, The Prospects of, in England. Michael E. Sadler. *University Extension*, Aug., 8 pp.
- University Extension, What Is? *University Extension*, Aug., 3½ pp.
- Wagnerism, The Growth and Triumph of. Henry T. Finck. *Forum*, Sept., 11 pp.
- Women (the Higher Education), A Review of. Alice Freeman Palmer, Formerly president of Wellesley College. *Forum*, Sept., 13 pp.

POLITICAL.

- Congress (A Pan-Republic). E. P. Powell. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 5 pp. Approving a plan, in contemplation, to hold, in 1893 in this country, a Congress of Republics.
- Government of Cities in the United States. President Seth Low. *Century*, Sept., 7 pp. Deals with the questions: What ought a city undertake to do? Under what form of organization ought it to try to realize the purposes of its existence.
- Political Issues of 1892. The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. *Forum*, Sept., 8 pp.
- Taxpayers (the), The Government and. Edward Atkinson. *Forum*, Sept., 9 pp. Analyses the accounts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889; and makes comparisons with the two decades that have elapsed since 1870.

RELIGIOUS.

- Briggs (Professor) on the Theological Crisis. The Rev. A. J. Mass, S.J. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Sept., 13 pp. An answer and a critique.
- Church History, The Homiletical Value of. The Rev. Robert C. Hallock, Ph.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Sept., 7 pp.
- Church Influence, Natural Law and. The Rev. R. J. Holland, S.J. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Sept., 14 pp. A résumé of the Encyclical in reference to Natural Rights and the Church and the Social Problem.
- Ember-Days of September. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Sept., 10 pp. An examination of their liturgical character.
- Paper (The Religious) and the Ministry. William Hayes Ward, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Sept., 4 pp.
- Pentateuchal Discussion (The)—Present Outlook. Prof. Edwin C. Bissell, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Sept., 7 pp. Presents the two antagonistic theories; argues against the evolutionary theory.
- Scripture Interpretation. James Mudge, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Sept., 5 pp. Formulates practical rules of Scripture interpretation.

SCIENCE.

- Craniotomy from the Theological Point of View. The Rev. P. F. Dissez, S.S., D.D. *Amer. Eccles. Rev.*, Sept., 8 pp. In condemnation of craniotomy.
- Electric Railway (the), The Future of. Frank J. Sprague. *Forum*, Sept., 11 pp.
- Flight (Mechanical), The Possibility of. S. P. Langley, Sect'y of the Smithsonian Institute. *Century*, Sept., 3 pp. Records experiments, and prophecies the success of aerial navigation.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Ability, The Distribution of, in the United States. The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. *Century*, Sept., 8 pp. Valuable especially because of tabular classification.
- Capitalization (Industrial), The Growth of. J. Selwin Tait. *Forum*, Sept., 14 pp. A valuable article upon the capitalization of business firms in England and America.
- Farmers (The) Isolation and the Remedy. John W. Bookwalter. *Forum*, Sept., 14 pp. The discontent among the farmers arises from his lack of association and coöperation.
- Indian Woman (An), The Life of. Warren K. Moorehead. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, Sept. Illustrated.
- Jewish Colonization and Russian Persecution. I. Arnold White, II. E. B. Lanin. *New Rev.*, London, Aug., 21 pp. The first gives the results of a tour in Russia as to the capacity of the Russian Jew for agriculture and colonization. The second re-states their sufferings.

Maid's (The) Point of View. *New Rev.*, London, Aug., 12 pp. One who has been in service over forty years tells of masters and mistresses, their habits and ways, from the servant's point of view.

Model City (A); or, Reformed London. V. Trees and Flowers. Prof. H. Marshall Ward. *New Rev.*, London, Aug., 11 pp.

Saloon (the), All the Enemies of, On What Line May They Do Battle? A symposium. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., and Herrick Jonston, D.D., LL.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Sept., 5 pp. Dr. Hale believes that the two sets of people antagonistic to the saloon should unite for the suppression of the open bar; but finds a great disinclination for such union. Dr. Johnston answers Dr. Hale.

Woman's Life in Arctic Lands. W. H. Gilder, of the U. S. *Jeannette Arctic Search Expedition*. *Ladies' Home Jour.*, Sept. The duties and labor of the Esquimaux women.

Working Girls of Chicago. Their Wages, Their Homes and Their Summer Outings. Katherine A. Jones. *Review of Reviews*, Sept., 5½ pp. Illus.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Accidents and Accident Insurance. James R. Pitcher. *Forum*, Sept., 6½ pp.

California, To, in 1843 through Mexico. A. C. Ferris. *Century*, Sept., 13 pp. Illus. Describes an adventurous trip of a party of gold-hunters.

Campobello, The Brass Cannon of. Kate Gannett Wells. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 9 pp. Illus. Account of an old brass cannon now at the island of Campobello, in Passamaquoddy Bay, off Eastport, Maine.

Canadian Peasantry (The French). Prosper Bender. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 12 pp. Descriptive article.

Elk Hunting, Reminiscences of. Edward North Buxton. *New Rev.*, London, Aug., 15 pp.

Gould Island Mystery (The). David Buffum. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 12 pp. Illus. Account of the mysterious conduct of one Peter Burton, who lived in the last century on Gould Island, in the Northern part of Narragansett Bay.

Hawaiian Queen (The) and Her Kingdom. Sereno E. Bishop. *Review of Reviews*, Sept., 17 pp. Illus. Sets forth the political, sociological, and physical characteristics of Hawaii.

Japan, Extrinsic Significance of Constitutional Government in. Kuma Oishi, A.M. *Arena*, Sept., 12 pp. With photograph. Argues that it will react upon other Asiatic peoples.

Jews in Russia (the), Persecution of. C. N. Barham. *Westminster Rev.*, Aug., 10 pp. An arraignment of the Russian Government, and an appeal for concerted action to urge upon the Czar the relaxation of the laws.

London—Plantagenet. II. Prince and Merchant. Walter Besant. *Harper's*, Sept., 17 pp. Illus. An account of the palaces, the princes, and the merchants of the Plantagenet period.

Lovely Woman, The Hand of. Anna Hinricks. *The Chaperone*, Aug., 1 pp. The contour of the hand a never-failing index of character.

Malmesbury in the Market. Mary Bacon Ford. *Cosmos*, Sept., 7 pp. Illus. Reminiscent of the house in which Napoleon and Josephine lived many happy years.

Minarets (the), Under. F. Hopkinson Smith. *Harper's*, Sept., 13 pp. Illus. An artist's experience with dragomans, dervishes, and Turkish citizens in Constantinople.

Naval Duels, Ramming in. F. R. Brainard (Ensign U. S. N.). *United Service*, Sept., 3 pp. Discusses the relative importance of the ram, the gun, and the torpedo in naval engagements.

Naval Exploit (A Famous). The Late Admiral Porter. *N. A. Rev.*, Sept., 8 pp. The destruction of the rebel ram *Albatross* by Lieutenant Cushing.

New York Chamber of Commerce. Richard Wheatley. *Harper's*, Sept., 12 pp. Illus. Its history, purpose, and methods.

North Shore (the), Summer Days on. Winfield S. Nevins. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 21 pp. Illus. Description of notable residences on the Cape Ann Coast of Massachusetts, between Beverly Bridge and Pigeon Cove.

Old Landmarks. Dewey Bates. *English Illustrated Mag.*, Aug., 12 pp. Describes the cottage homes and quaint nooks of rural England. Illus.

Oyster Culture. Joel Benton. *Drake's Mag.*, Sept., 2 pp.

Painter's (A) Paradise, Play in Provence. Elizabeth Robins Pennell. *Century*, Sept., 10 pp. Illus. Description of Martiques—a revelation of picturesque-ness.

Peking, The Recent Audience at. R. E. Gundry. *Westminster Rev.*, 16 pp. A historical sketch marking the advance of China in the courtesies of international intercourse.

Poet's (A) Town. Margaret B. Wright. *Chautauquan*, Sept., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Marblehead.

Postal Banking System (The Austrian). Sylvester Baxter. Sept., 7 pp. Advocates the adoption of a similar system in this country.

Prisoners, Treatment of, at Camp Morton. I. A Reply to "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton." W. R. Holloway. II. Rejoinder. John A. Wyeth. *Century*, Sept., 19 pp. Illus.

Railway Consolidation, A Plea for. C. P. Huntington, Pres. Southern Pacific R. R. *N. A. Rev.*, Sept., 11 pp. Argues that great good would result if all the railroads were under one control.

Rifle and Carbine Firing, Some Sequences of. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A. *United Service*, Sept., 11 pp. Ascribes the character and condition of military organizations to the officers, and recommends that officers have a regular, defined period of service at a station.

Riot and Massacre in Central China. The Rev. D. N. Lyon, Soochow. *Church at Home and Abroad*, Sept., 2 pp. Cause of riots; description of massacre.

Roads and Highways (Country). John Gilmer Speed. *Lippincott's*, Sept., 3 pp. Calls attention to the wretched condition of our roads, and tells what has been done in different States for their betterment.

Russia and the Russians. Mrs. C. R. Corson. *Chautauquan*, Sept., 9 pp. Illus. I. The Greco-Russian Church. II. Russian Morals and Customs. III. St. Petersburg and Moscow. Russian Art.

Secret Oaths (Disloyal). Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, Aug., 21 pp. A vigorous assault upon Mormonism, Clan-na-Gaelism, Jesuitism, Freemasonry, etc.

Siberia, A Winter Journey Through. George Kennan. *Century*, Sept., 15 pp. Illus. Description of the author's adventures and perils among the exiles.

Snow Peaks (The), of the Pacific, and the Poets. C. S. Sprecher. *Chaperone Mag.*, Aug., 7 pp. With three illustrations, and extracts from Venier Voldo, Madec, Morris, and Charles E. Markham.

Tattersalls. Elizabeth Bisland. *Cosmos*, Sept., 7 pp. Illus. The great London horse market, and the family that gave it name and fame.

Tewkesbury Abbey. The Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D. Dean of Gloucestershire. *English Illustrated Mag.*, 10 pp. Descriptive. With illustrations by C. Alfreda Channer.

Texas City (A Rising)—The New South. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Sept., 9 pp. Illus. Account of the city of Beaumont in Southeastern Texas, thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

Theatre Fires: Their Causes and Remedies. Captain Eyre M. Shaw, C.B. *New Rev.*, London, Aug. 9 pp.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Körner's (Theodore) Bride. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, Aug., 6 pp. Biographical.
Prussian Minister, The New. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, Aug., 1 col.
Notice of Karl Thielen, the new Minister of Public Works. With Portrait.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Goethe and the Lake of Zurich. J. Herzfelder. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, Aug., 4 pp. Tells of Goethe's sojournings by the solitary lake in 1775, 1779, and 1797. With illustrations.
Literary History, The Function of. Ernest Groth. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, Aug., 16 pp. To guide us to that which has important and lasting value in literature.
Saint Elizabeth. Dramatic subject. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, 1 col., with full-page illustration. Death of Saint Elizabeth, as exhibited in the last act at the Worms Theatre.

POLITICAL.

China on Railways. Gustav Krenke. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Aug., 7 pp. Suggests that the Siberian Railway, which skirts the Chinese frontier for a thousand miles, will probably arouse the Chinese to the necessity of mending her ways.
Cypress under English Rule. Max Onefalsch-Richter. *Die Nation*, Aug., 3½ pp. Speaks highly of England's efforts to make the Cyprian administration a model one.
German Protected States (the), Legal Relation of, to the Empire. Adolf Fleischmann. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Aug., 15 pp. Argued especially in relation to the German possessions in Africa.
Land-Law Reform. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Aug., 19 pp. Argues that Land-Law Reform is the primary condition of social reform.
Russia and Finland. *Unsere Zeit*, Leipzig, Aug., 20 pp. A history of the connection since the Union in 1809, and a protest against the Russian Chauvinistic attempt to denationalize it.

SCIENCE.

Animal and Plant Life in Fresh Water. *Die Natur*, Halle, Aug., 2 pp. With illus.
Coca-plant (The). Heinrich Theen. *Die Natur*, Aug., No. 31, 3 pp. Tells of the coca habit among the Peruvians and its effects.
Coca plant (The). Nikolaus Freiherr von Thülen-Jena. *Die Natur*, Halle, Aug., No. 32, 3 pp. Treats the plant as a valuable acquisition, and predicts its extended culture.
Electric Exhibition (International) at Frankfurt a. M. *Die Natur*, Halle, Aug., 1 pp.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Abraham; or, The Obedience of Faith. Series of Old Testament Heroes. The Rev. F. B. Meyer. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
Addresses to the Graduating Classes of St. Agnes School. The Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Albany. Thos. Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.25.
Amusements (Ecclesiastical). The Rev. E. P. Garvin. 6th Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. 10c.
Christian Nurture in the Lutheran Church and Home. The Scriptural Laws of Education from Infancy to Complete Life. The Rev. Lee M. Heilman, M.A. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
Cleaning and Sewerage of Cities. R. Baumeister. Adapted from the German, with permission of the author, by J. M. Godell. Engineering News Co. Cloth, \$2.50.
Constitution of the United States (Annotated). A. J. Baker. Callaghan & Co., Chicago. Sheep, \$4.
Elijah; and the Secret of His Power. Series of Old Testament Heroes. The Rev. F. B. Meyer. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.
Eothen. Pictures of Eastern Travel. A. W. Kinglake. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
Faith and Unfaith, and Other Essays. C. Kegan Paul. Cath. Pub. Society. Cloth, \$2.
Huguenots (the), Wars of. W. Hanna, D.D. New Issue. E. B. Treat. Cloth, \$1.
Israel: A Prince with God. Series of Old Testament Heroes. The Rev. F. B. Meyer. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.
Jews (the), History of. Vol. I. From the Earliest Period to the Death of Simon the Maccabee. H. Graetz. Jewish Pub. Society of America, Phila. Cloth, \$3.00.
Joseph: Beloved—Hated—Exalted. Series of Old Testament Heroes. The Rev. F. B. Meyer. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.00.
Lake of Lucerne, and Other Stories. Beatrice Whitby. D. Appleton & Co. Hf. cloth, 50c.
Minerals and Synonyms, Catalogue of. T. Egleston. J. Wiley & Sons. Cloth, \$2.50.
Misery Hill, The Vision of: A Legend of the Sierra Nevada, and Miscellaneous Verse. Miles I'Anson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.
Overcoming the World and Other Sermons. The late Edwin Hatch, D.D. (Author of the Bampton Lectures for 1880); with Biographical Notices. Edited by his Brother, Thos. Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.50.
Porter (the Late Father G.), Archbishop of Bombay, The Letters of. Cath. Pub. Society. Cloth, \$2.00.
Princess Girilkin; or, The Fairy Thimble. Ida Preston Nichols. Other Fairy Tales, by Mary De Morgan. E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, \$2.00.
Psalter (the), The Origin and Religious Contents of, in the Light of Old Testament Criticism and the History of Religions. With an Introduction and Appendices. Eight Lectures Preached before the University of Oxford in the Year 1889. The Rev. Canon T. K. Cheyne, D.D. Thos. Whittaker. Cloth, \$4.00.
Right Road (The); A Hand-Book for Parents and Teachers. John W. Kramer. Thos. Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.25.
Saints (the), The Science of, in Practice. J. Baptist Pagani. Cath. Pub. Society. Vol. III. Cloth, \$1.50.
Sprains; Their Consequences and Treatment. C. W. M. Moullin. Reprinted from Wood's Medical and Surgical Monographs. W. Wood & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
Two Girls on a Barge. V. Cecil Coles. W. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.00.
William II. of Germany, The Young Emperor. A Study of Character Development on a Throne. Harold Frederic. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
Wire, A Treatise upon; Its Manufacture and Uses, Embracing Comprehensive Descriptions of the Construction and Application of Wire Ropes. J. Bucknall Smith. J. Wiley & Sons. Cloth \$3.00.
Word and Sentence Book (Merrill's). A Practical Speller Designed to Teach the Form, Pronunciation, Meaning, and Use of Common Words. Compiled by Teachers. Charles E. Merrill & Co.

Current Events.

Wednesday, August 26.

The President makes speeches at many towns in Vermont, including an address in the Capitol, at Montpelier, to the members of the State Legislature.....The American Bar Association meets in Boston.....Thirty thousand persons attend the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.....In this city, the search for bodies in the Park Place ruins is concluded; 61 bodies have been recovered.....There is a split in the Cigarmakers' Union.

The French Fleet leaves Portsmouth; Admiral Gervais inviting the English Channel fleet to visit Cherbourg in October.....Serious damages by the storm are reported in England and Ireland.....Mr. Carling, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, states that the permission to import American live cattle contemplates no change in the existing tariff.....In the borough of Lewisham, Kent, after a tumultuous canvass, John Penn, Conservative, is elected Member of Parliament; he is a descendant of William Penn.....The Canadian census shows a total population of about 4,000,000, an increase of less than half a million since 1881.....A motion to censure Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Finance, is defeated in the House.

Thursday, August 27.

The President goes from St. Johnsbury to Proctor, Vt., making speeches by the way.....An accident on the Western North Carolina Railroad kills twenty persons and injures many more.....Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, ex-Senator from Kansas, dies at Whitinsville, Mass.....Superintendent Lathrop orders an investigation of the charges of cruelty in Clinton Prison.....Senator William H. Stewart, of Nevada, is sued for \$1,000,000.....The rainmaking experiment under charge of General Dyrenforth in Texas is reported successful; it will be repeated at El Paso, by invitation of the Mayor.

The stockholders of *The Freeman's Journal* decide that the paper shall, after Friday, oppose Parnell.....It is reported that rain has spoiled the crops in the midland and southern counties of England.....The finances of Gaute-mala are reported in very bad condition; neither the army nor Government employés have been paid for three months.

Friday, August 28.

The President speaks at Rutland and Proctor, Vt., leaving at night on his return journey to Cape May.....Survivors of the Black Hawk War hold a reunion at Lena, Ill.....The American Bar Association votes medals to David Dudley Field and Lord Selborne.....Floods in Rensselaer County, N. Y., destroy lives and property.....A fisherman on Raritan Bay has his leg nearly severed by a blow from the tail of a fish of the variety known as the sting-ray.....Several slight shocks of earthquake are felt in Connecticut.....In New York City, the District Attorney begins an investigation of the Park Place disaster.

After a decisive battle, Valparaiso, the chief city of Chili, is surrendered to the Congressional army; the downfall of Balmaceda is complete, and he is a fugitive.....A riot occurs in Russia on account of the rye Ukase; a number of peasants are killed by the troops.....Two steamers collide near Sydney, N. S. W.; 26 lives lost.....The Queen of Roumania is ill with spinal congestion.

Saturday, August 29.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrates his eighty-second birthday.....It is reported that the Vanderbilts have secured control of the Union Pacific Railway.....Great damage is done to crops by a prairie fire in South Dakota.....Gas in large quantities has been struck in Wellsburg, N. Y.....In New York City witnesses testify at the investigation of the Park Place disaster to the unsafe condition of the Taylor Building.

It is believed that transportation in an English government ship of the bullion seized by Balmaceda will cause serious complications.....There is a probability of the removal by Germany of the duties on grain.....The official estimate of the damage to property by the Martinique cyclone is \$10,000,000.....There is widespread destitution among the Russian Peasantry.....Report is received of the crushing out by the Turks of a revolt in Yemen, Arabia; Ahmed Ritschi Pasha, the Turkish commander, entered the capital with a train of fourteen camel loads of hands, cut from rebel chieftains.

Sunday, August 30.

Much damage is done by storm along the Jersey coast.....It is announced that President Harrison and family will leave Cape May about September 10.....It is stated that negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Venezuela are to be renewed.....A ruffian enters a convent attached to the church of Our Mother of Sorrows, Brooklyn, and assaults several of the nuns; he was not captured.....The Central Labor Union denounces Tammany Hall for appointing the building inspectors who they say were responsible for the Park Place disaster.

The Congress party takes possession of Santiago, the Chilean capital; tranquility prevails.....The Empress of Austria is said to show symptoms of insanity.

Monday, August 31.

The Tennessee Legislature meets in extra session to consider the State labor convict system.....The International Congress of Geologists is in session at Washington.....The twenty-sixth annual session of the American Science Association is opened in Saratoga with an address by President Andrew D. White.

Information is received in London that the Porte has conceded the passage of the Dardanelles to Russian war ships.....Official corroboration of Balmaceda's fall is received by the State and Navy Departments.....President Diaz, of Mexico, appoints Joseph Ives Limantour Minister Plenipotentiary to arrange a commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Tuesday, September 1.

The monthly public debt statement issued by the Treasury Department shows a reduction of the debt during the last month of \$5,581,895.....Ex-Speaker Lampson is nominated for State Senator in Ohio, defeating James R. Garfield, a son of the late President Garfield.....The reciprocity treaty with Spain regarding Cuba and Porto Rico takes effect.....The annual convention of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New York is held in New York City.....The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State of New York meets in Saratoga.

The conference of German Catholic societies, assembled in Dantzic, decide to promote an international Catholic congress to discuss the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.....The new submarine cable line, which for the first time provides direct communication between Brazil and the United States, is formally opened.....The Austrian and German newspapers declare that if the rumored yielding of Turkey to Russia is true, it will produce the most terrible complications for all Europe.....The Oriental Congress is opened in London.....Ex-President Balmaceda, of Chili, is said to have been shot by a muteleer in the Andes.

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